



## THE TIMES 1785-1985 Tomorrow

County calendar  
Full list of  
first-class cricket  
fixtures for 1986

A lonely illness  
Schizophrenia:  
sufferers who  
slip the net

All that jazz  
Music that made  
a star pianist's  
marriage

Chink in the curtain  
Post Geneva,  
how the east  
is looking west

## Portfolio

Yesterday's Times Portfolio  
competition prize of £2,000 was  
won by Mrs. D. Nuttall of  
Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.  
Portfolio list, page 14; how to  
play, back page Information  
Service.

## CBI seeks radical tax overhaul

An overhaul of the tax system,  
abolishing national insurance,  
stamp duty and higher income  
rates, and phasing out mortgage  
tax relief has been proposed by  
the Confederation of British  
Industry. Page 2

## TV talks

The electricians' union and  
independent television compa-  
nies are to meet at the  
Advisory Conciliation and  
Arbitration Service today to  
discuss a dispute which threat-  
ens to black out Christmas  
programmes.

## Seychelles case

Three men were remanded in  
custody on charges connected  
with the death in London of the  
exiled Seychelles opposition  
leader Mr Gerard Horman. Page 2

## BT warned

British Telecom's increased  
telephone charges were ap-  
proved by Ofel, the watchdog  
body, with a warning that future  
raises would be carefully vetted.  
Page 15

## Jumbo inquiry

British Airways officials went  
to Boston, Massachusetts, to  
examine a Boeing 747 which  
lost a 12ft wing-flap and fell  
out of the sky. Page 3

all this talk  
about MILK SHAKES  
cheeses me off.



## Cheddar quotas

Cheddar cheese producers are  
turning away customers because  
EEC dairy quotas mean they  
cannot get enough milk. Page 3

## Greene's quest

Graham Greene is in Nicaragua  
searching for a plot idea that  
will allow him to ditch the  
novel he is working on. Page 5

## On This Day

Marconi's 1901 triumph in  
becoming the first man to send  
wireless signals across the  
Atlantic, despite claims by some  
scientists that it would prove  
impossible, was hailed by The  
Times in reports reproduced in  
'On This Day' on page 11.

## Tour threatened

Three English cricketers have  
been blacklisted by the United  
Nations, threatening the B party  
winter tour of Zimbabwe,  
Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.  
Page 23

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# Serps compromise by Fowler wins over Tory critics

By Nicholas Timmins and Philip Webster

Far-reaching changes to  
Britain's social security system,  
involving gains and losses for  
millions of claimants, the  
retention of a modified version  
of the State Earnings Related  
Pension Scheme (Serps), and a  
significant boost for private and  
occupational pensions, were  
announced yesterday by Mr  
Norman Fowler, Secretary of  
State for Social Services.

Mr Fowler's compromise  
plan on Serps, which will cut its  
eventual cost by half, and  
changes in the distribution of a  
planned £450 million cut in  
housing benefit so that pen-  
sioner owner-occupiers will be  
less badly hit than under the  
original proposals, appeared last  
night to have won over his  
Conservative critics, assuring  
their support for his shake-up of  
social security.

But the Government's plans  
were attacked by the poverty  
lobby, the unions and the TUC,  
while the Institute of Directors  
said that it was "disappointed"  
the Government had dropped its  
original plan to abolish  
Serps.

Announcing the plans, Mr  
Fowler confirmed that the main  
changes will not take place until  
April 1988, almost certainly  
after the date of the next general  
election. But he told MPs: "I  
welcome a challenge to fight an  
election on these issues."

Among the key changes are:  
Pensions: Serps is to be retained  
but cut back so that its eventual  
cost is halved, from £25 billion  
to £13 billion, by the year 2033.  
Incentives are to be introduced  
to encourage the spread of  
occupational and personal pen-  
sions, with everybody given the  
right to a personal pension.  
Building societies, banks and  
unit trusts are to be allowed to  
provide personal pensions, with  
the Government hoping it will  
become "exceptional" for  
people to retire without a  
pension of their own.

Supplementary benefits: The  
present system will be abo-  
lished. A system of income  
support with premium rates for

families, single parents, pen-  
sioners and the sick and  
disabled will be introduced.  
Extra weekly payments for  
heating, diet and laundry will be  
abolished. Single payments for  
furniture, bedding and other  
household items will go into a  
new cash-limited Social Fund  
which will make discretionary  
loans, repayable out of weekly  
benefit.

Housing benefit: A £450 million  
cut in the £4.3 billion benefit.

Parliament and details 4

Leading article 11

Everyone, including the 3.5  
million poorest recipients of  
housing benefit, will be ex-  
pected to meet 20 per cent of  
their rates. Significant cuts in  
help with rents.

Poverty trap: A new Family  
Credit to replace Family In-  
come Supplement, which the  
White Paper says will double to  
400,000 the number of families  
in low-paid work who are  
helped. The change will end the  
work of the poverty trap, but  
increase the numbers affected  
by a milder version of it.

Birth and death: The £25  
maternity grant and £30 death

grant are to be abolished and  
replaced by means-tested help  
for those on low incomes  
through the Social Fund.  
Maternity payments will remain  
a grant but help with funeral  
expenses will generally be  
recovered from the deceased's  
estate.

The net effect is that extra  
help will go to families with  
children, particularly those in  
low-paid work, and to many  
sick and disabled, but many  
pensioners, young people and  
the single and childless unem-  
ployed will lose.

Under the changes, 3.8  
million claimants will be worse  
off, including 2.2 million  
pensioners, with some losing  
more than £5 a week. Just under  
2.2 million claimants will gain,  
with 410,000 single parents and  
couples with children seeing  
increases in benefit of £5 a week  
or more.

Mr Fowler rejected charges  
that he had climbed down over  
the original proposal to abolish  
Serps, arguing instead that the  
Government had listened to  
what people said.

Mr Michael Mecher, Labour's  
social services spokes-  
man, said that the proposals  
still amounted to "an emascula-  
tion" of Serps, which would  
throw millions of the elderly  
into means-tested poverty. He  
claimed that the proposals  
involved cuts of £750 million  
for the most needy.

SHAC, the London Housing  
Aid Centre, said that the effect  
of proposals to cut help with  
rents for some young people in  
low-paid "will in work".

The Disability Alliance said  
that the White Paper's claim  
that the less well-off disabled  
would gain was "a con trick".  
Some severely disabled people  
needed £30 and more in extra  
weekly payments at present for  
which the new disability pre-  
miums of £12.25 and £17.45  
a week would not compensate.  
"The disabled you are, the more  
you will lose out," a spokesman  
said.

Mr Norman Fowler, leav-  
ing the DSS yesterday

By Anthony Bevis, Political Correspondent

## Hatton recruited me says ex-Militant

By Anthony Bevis, Political Correspondent

Evidence of Mr Derek  
Hatton's involvement in the  
Trotskyist Militant Tendency  
was revealed last night when  
Granada Television broadcast  
an interview with a former  
friend of the Liverpool deputy  
leader who said he had  
recruited her to Militant.

Meanwhile, ITN's Channel  
Four News reported that it had  
found "the missing link, the  
conclusive proof that Militant  
is in fact an entryist organiza-  
tion called the Revolutionary  
Socialist League".

A draft constitution for the  
league was discovered among  
papers left to Manchester  
Polytechnic by a former leading  
British Trotskyist.

The constitution gives docu-  
mentary evidence that the  
league, the forerunner of  
Militant, is a revolutionary  
party which works by infil-  
trating groups such as the  
Labour Party.

But the biggest boost for Mr  
Neil Kinnock's campaign  
against the Liverpool Militants  
was delivered by last night's  
World in Action programme,  
The Trouble with Derek.

Miss Irene Buxton, who  
worked with Mr Hatton in  
Knowlsey, Merseyside, and in a  
local branch of the National  
and Local Government Offi-  
cers' Association was a close  
friend of Mr Hatton from 1977.

She said they worked  
together, in secret. "He actu-  
ally recruited me to the  
Militant organization a few  
years ago and I was a member  
for quite some time."

Asked how Mr Hatton  
persuaded her to join the

tendency, Miss Buxton said:  
"By talking about his aims and  
objectives of Militant, and the  
political theory from Trotsky  
onwards explaining that it was  
important to be a member of  
Militant in order that you  
entered the Labour Party in  
disguise, really."

"And that you also involved  
as many workers as possible in  
industrial action in order that  
you raise their consciousness."

Mr Hatton told an inter-  
viewer: "I think it is far more  
likely that you are telling fibs  
rather than her, but if she is  
saying that, she is telling fibs  
as well. I had no part and  
passed in her becoming a so-  
called member of a so-called  
organization that doesn't  
exist."

Miss Buxton also claimed  
that Mr Hatton paid a standing  
order to Militant through a  
front organization called The  
World Book Club. She said:  
"Every member of the organiza-  
tion has to pay part of your  
income into the organization,  
and even if you're on the do,  
you have to pay a proportion of  
your sole money."

Mr Hatton said: "I have not  
got a standing order payment to  
The World Book Club."

Miss Buxton concluded: "I  
left Militant because I could no  
longer tolerate the behaviour of  
Derek in the way he was a  
wheeler dealer, the way he  
manipulated people, the way he  
did things behind the scenes,  
the way he was aggressive and  
abusive, and which I think has  
been reflected in the way that  
Militant now operates as an  
organization."

## Rivals 'will sign pact' on Uganda

From Charles Harrison  
Nairobi

After a marathon session of  
discussions which ended after  
9pm last night, both sides in the  
Uganda peace talks here said  
they had settled all outstanding  
matters and would sign a formal  
agreement early today.

President Moi of Kenya has  
been chairing the talks, which  
began in August following the  
coup which overthrew President  
Obote on July 27. He was  
smiling broadly when he  
emerged from the closed door  
talks last night, and told waiting  
reporters: "Good news, gentle-  
men, the agreement will be  
signed tomorrow."

He was flanked by the  
Uganda head of state and  
chairman of the ruling military  
council, General Tito Okello,  
and the leader of the National  
Resistance Army, Mr Yoweri  
Museveni.

The agreement had been  
expected to be signed earlier  
yesterday, but final discussions  
appear to have taken longer  
than expected. A ceremonial  
table and chairs for the signing  
ceremony had been set out in  
the conference centre last  
Friday - the day first set by  
President Moi as a deadline.

Neither side has explained  
the delay, but the agreement is  
expected to set out a formula for  
sharing power in the future  
Uganda government.

The NRA is also understood  
to have agreed to dismantle the  
administration it has set up in  
the large area of Uganda which  
it controls.

Uganda has been urged to  
reach agreement by Britain and  
other Western powers



Miss Beverley Brightman in London yesterday: 'a shining  
example of the human capacity to fight and triumph'

## Car crash damages for 'bravest' woman set record

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

A young girl who almost died  
in a car crash that left her  
paralysed from the neck down  
and unable to speak won record  
damages of £580,547 in the  
High Court yesterday, the  
highest award for personal  
injuries in British legal history.

Miss Beverley Brightman,  
now aged 22, was "a shining  
example of the human capacity  
to fight and triumph over  
almost overwhelming odds".  
Mr Justice Tudor Price said as  
he made the award. But the "joy  
and aspirations of a young girl  
full of life were lost".

Her parents' devotion after  
the accident four years ago had  
brought her from the brink of  
death to an amazing recovery,  
he said, and her "proud  
resilience" had won her a gold  
medal, presented last year by  
Jimmy Savile, the broadcaster,  
for being the bravest patient at  
Stoke Mandeville Hospital.

Miss Brightman, a clerical  
assistant aged 18 at the time of  
the accident, was described by  
one of her former teachers as  
having "the bloom and self-  
confidence of a young adult at  
peace with life".

She was a popular, athletic  
girl and full of life. Now she  
needs constant round-the-clock  
care and will do so for the rest  
of her life. She lives in a  
specially-adapted flat at Lin-  
slade, Leighton Buzzard, Bed-  
fordshire, 100 yards from her  
parents' home.

Beverley's parents, Howard  
and Anna Brightman, were in  
court to hear the judge award  
the damages, which set a new

## TUC set to ratify ballots cash

By David Felton  
Labour Correspondent

Trade union leaders last  
night took the first step  
towards reversing policy on the  
issue of accepting government  
money for postal ballots when  
they decided to hold a special  
conference to draw up a new  
strategy.

The decision taken yesterday  
by the TUC's "inner cabinet",  
the finance and general pur-  
poses committee, was an  
acknowledgement that the  
labour movement would not be  
able to sustain its opposition to  
the Government's labour laws  
in view of ballot decisions by  
two of its leading affiliates.

Mr Neil Kinnock, the  
Labour leader, is understood to  
have been pivotal in bringing  
about a change in attitudes of  
senior union officials to the  
sensitive issue of government  
funding of union ballots.

Mr Kinnock and other senior  
Labour Party colleagues spent  
90 minutes at TUC head-  
quarters yesterday discussing  
future employment policy with  
union leaders under the aus-  
pices of the TUC - Labour  
Party liaison committee. Mr  
Kinnock is known to favour a  
series of positive union rights  
which incorporate union mem-  
bers having access to secret  
ballots.

The electricians' and engi-  
neering workers' unions have  
voted by large majorities to  
accept state funds for ballots  
and Mr Norman Willis, the  
TUC general secretary, yester-  
day appealed at the committee  
meeting for the union move-  
ment to face up to those  
decisions.

He was supported by a 10-6  
vote of members of the inner  
cabinet who will recommend to  
tomorrow's meeting of the TUC  
General Council that a special  
conference of presidents and  
general secretaries of affiliated  
unions should be held in  
February to discuss a change of  
policy.

That conference will be  
additional to the consultative  
conference that is planned to  
consider a possible framework.

Continued on page 2, col 6

## Heseltine ploy on Westland disowned

By Julian Haviland  
Political Editor

Mr Leon Brittan, Secretary of  
State for Trade and Industry,  
confirmed in the Commons  
yesterday that the Cabinet had  
overruled Mr Michael Heseltine  
in his attempt to blacklist  
Westland helicopters if the firm  
concluded an agreement with  
Sikorsky of the United States  
and Fiat of Italy.

In an extraordinary Com-  
mons scene Mr Brittan, with a  
generally impassive Mr Heseltine  
sitting silent beside him, had  
to insist in the face of  
Labour ridicule that he was  
speaking "for the Government  
as a whole".

Mr Brittan more than once,  
and with seeming good grace,  
paid tribute to the efforts of Mr  
Heseltine, Secretary of State for  
Defence, to put together an  
alternative rescue package with  
French, German and Italian  
companies.

But he made plain the  
scepticism which most  
Cabinet ministers regarded the  
Heseltine alternative. The Euro-  
pean consortium did not exist  
and had no interest in an  
arrangement with Westland  
until a few weeks ago, he said.

He also accepted a suggestion  
from a Conservative back-  
bencher that the interest ex-  
pressed late in the day by the  
European companies, Aero-  
spatiale, Augusta and Messer-  
schmitt-Bolkow-Blohm, could  
not be relied upon.

Mr Brittan said the Govern-  
ment had ensured that West-  
land had an alternative Euro-  
pean-based offer to consider.  
But, as a private sector compa-  
ny, it was for Westland to  
decide how best to secure its  
future.

Challenged to say whether  
Sikorsky-Fiat's proposed 30 per  
cent holding might be a prelude  
to a full bid, Mr Brittan said  
there was an option to acquire  
up to 40 per cent but not more.

Mr Heseltine last night  
brushed aside questions of  
possible resignation over the  
controversy.

Geoffrey Smith, page 2

## New Japanese plant may provide 300 jobs

Komatsu of Japan, the  
world's second biggest maker of  
earthmoving equipment, is set  
to announce a big investment in  
Britain, (Edward Townsend  
writes).

The site chosen is believed to  
be at Birtley, near Gateshead,  
Tyne and Wear, and the  
investment could lead to about  
300 jobs in an area of high  
unemployment.

The development, which will  
have the full backing of the  
Department of Trade and  
Industry, has been under  
discussion for several months.  
The expected site is a factory

formerly operated by the Amer-  
ican company, Caterpillar,  
which announced the closure of  
the Gateshead plant in 1983  
with the loss of almost 1,000  
jobs.

Komatsu has made a name as  
a leading supplier to the motor  
industry of heavy sheet metal  
presses and of specialized  
machine tools for producing  
components such as crank-  
shafts.

Thus the attraction of the  
new Nissan car manufacturing  
plant to Washington, a few  
miles from Gateshead, becomes  
clear.

## British TV man feared kidnapped

Beirut, (AP) A British free-  
lance documentary producer,  
Mr Chris Wenner, has been  
missing for nearly three weeks  
and is feared kidnapped, a  
colleague reported yesterday.

Mr Wenner, aged 30, was last  
seen on November 29 when he  
left Beirut for a rendezvous  
in the Bekaa valley with Mr  
Saeed Ashkar, aged 31, a  
Lebanese soundman for Rund  
Video News, a French docu-  
mentary company.

He and Mr Wenner were  
working on a documentary for  
Britain's Channel 4 on the  
hashish trade in Lebanon.

Mr Ashkar said he and Mr  
Wenner had been locked up by  
a militia outside Beirut for 24  
hours a month ago and warned  
off covering the story.

Missile department defended,  
page 6

## 'Terrorist chief held in Belgium'

Brussels - Belgian police,  
heavily criticized for failing to  
track down a mysterious  
terrorist gang, yesterday  
arrested a man suspected to be  
the gang's ringleader and three  
of his accomplices (Richard  
Owen writes).

Pierre Carrette and three  
other alleged members of the  
CCC (or Fighting Communist  
cells) were arrested in Namur,  
in possession of heavy wea-  
pons, police said.

Mr Carrette is a noted left-  
wing activist associated with  
the French terrorist group,  
Action Directe. The CCC has  
caused nearly 30 explosions  
since October last year in  
Belgium at banks, companies  
and Nato installations, usually  
giving warnings and leaving  
leaflets of a vaguely Marxist  
and anarchist nature.

## London gambit outbids world for chess rematch

By Raymond Keene

The British Chess Federation,  
backed by the Greater London  
Council, has bid 1.8 million  
Swiss francs (£608,000) against  
Leningrad's one million Swiss  
francs to bring to London the  
revenge match between the  
world champion, Gary Kaspa-  
rov, and the man whose title he  
took last month, Anatoly  
Karpov.

Fide, the world chess fed-  
eration, has ruled that the match  
must start on February 10.

Only two of the 124 Fide  
member nations submitted  
prize fund bids; the two scaled  
envelopes were opened yester-  
day at the federation's head-  
quarters in Lucerne, Switzer-  
land.

The fact that England has  
joined the Soviet Union by  
making a bid reflects its growing  
status in world chess. In the

1984 Chess Olympics England  
captured second place, to the  
Russians, and won four individ-  
ual gold medals. The English  
team is recognized as the most  
rapidly improving in the world.

London must have an out-  
standing chance of staging the  
match, since the British Chess  
Federation has offered almost  
double the Soviet prize money.  
And a new Fide rule prohibits  
any federation from holding  
two consecutive matches. Both  
of the last two were held in  
Moscow.

It is, however, likely that the  
British will suggest, partly as a  
gesture towards détente, that the  
match be split, with 12 games in  
London and 12 in Leningrad.  
The final decision will be made  
by Mr Florencio Campomanes,  
the Filipino president of the  
world chess federation, proba-  
bly on January 13.

Chess is the Soviet national  
game and a world champion-  
ship ranks there as cross  
between Wimbledon, the last  
night of the Proms and a Cup  
Final. The Russian team visited  
the London Docklands in the  
summer of 1984 for a challenge  
match against a Rest of the  
World team at the very moment  
when Soviet sportsmen and  
officials were boycotting the Los  
Angeles Olympics.

The British bid was organized  
by Mr Peter Pitt, chairman of  
the GLC arts and recreation  
committee and an enthusiastic  
chess player who keeps a  
portrait of Boris Spassky, the  
former world champion on his  
wall.

He is convinced that the  
international attraction of chess  
lovers and journalists to a  
championship match will help

to make London into a world  
chess capital.

Experience has proved that  
the huge numbers of media  
representatives flocking to a  
two-month-long world title  
contest should more than repay  
Britain's investment.

Last summer the bids to hold  
the Kasparov-Karpov match  
were a million Swiss francs  
from Moscow and London, and  
1.6 million from Marseilles. Mr  
Campomanes unexpectedly  
invited the Soviet Federation to  
match the French bid; and then  
awarded the whole match to the  
Russians.

The likely venue, should  
London be chosen, is the Grand  
Chamber of Hammersmith  
Town Hall, near the Thames.  
Newly refurbished, it holds  
1,000 spectators, which com-  
pares roughly with the Hall of  
Columns and the Tchaikovsky  
Hall in Moscow chosen for the

double-barrelled, last match  
between the two Soviet cham-  
pions.

Short out: Nigel Short,  
Britain's 20-year-old chess  
superstar, has declined an  
invitation to the Hastings  
tournament starting on Decem-  
ber 27 amid a flurry of  
accusations, and counter-accu-  
sations about the size of his  
appearance fee.

Short rejected brusquely the  
invitation from the tournament  
director, Mr Risdon-Morey,  
describing his £250 fee as  
insulting and claiming that  
Hastings was no longer a first-  
class event.

He went on to call conditions  
in Hastings "exceptionally  
poor". Mr Risdon-Morey retali-  
ated by saying: "



Dec 9:00. Switzerland 5 Frs 200. Yumidis  
 Dec 9:00. USA \$1 75. Yugoslavia Din 560



# Calls for aviation safety review expected after 747 wing-flap falls off

By Colin Hughes

Renewed calls for a world-wide review of aviation safety are expected after a wing flap of a British Airways Boeing 747 falling off over Boston.

The United States Federal Aviation Authority has grounded the aircraft and BA engineers were due to arrive in Boston last night to join the investigation.

Although there is no immediate evidence that the maintenance was at fault, two linked points were yesterday being emphasized by agencies concerned for air safety standards.

They said increased competition caused by airline deregulation, combined with ageing aircraft spending more than 2,500 hours in the air each year, meant governments, manufacturers and operators needed to overhaul safety rules to bring them more stringently up to date.

The inboard port fore-flap which dropped off the aircraft above Boston's Logan airport on Sunday was a comparatively small part section, only about one-twentieth of the 747's total flap area. It is the last section of flap to be deployed, lying closest to the wing and fuselage.

The danger to the people on

the ground was considerably greater than to the 271 passengers and crew on board. A tail cone was also found, on landing, to have fallen off the inboard portboard engine, possibly because of vibration, a loss equivalent to losing a small section of a car exhaust pipe.

The flap, 12 feet long, bounced off the roof of a house five miles away, and landed in a car parked in the driveway. No one was hurt.

The 747 is one of the oldest in BA's fleet of 38, having entered service in 1970. The highest cause is wear and tear, but flaps can rip off if lowered too early in landing, when the aircraft is travelling too fast for their use. Their role is to increase lift, enabling slower flight speeds for take-off and landing.

Problems with the 747 are of particular note because the world fleet of 620 accounts for between 60 and 70 per cent of long-haul flights.

Mr John Silver, a BA spokesman, dismissed the suggestion that tighter profit margins and older, busier aircraft lay behind the recent rise in safety incidents. "Our aircraft are maintained strictly

according to regulations and flight engineers do a final check before every flight.

"Safety is not being sacrificed on the altar of competition, either by us, or any of the other large and reputable airlines."

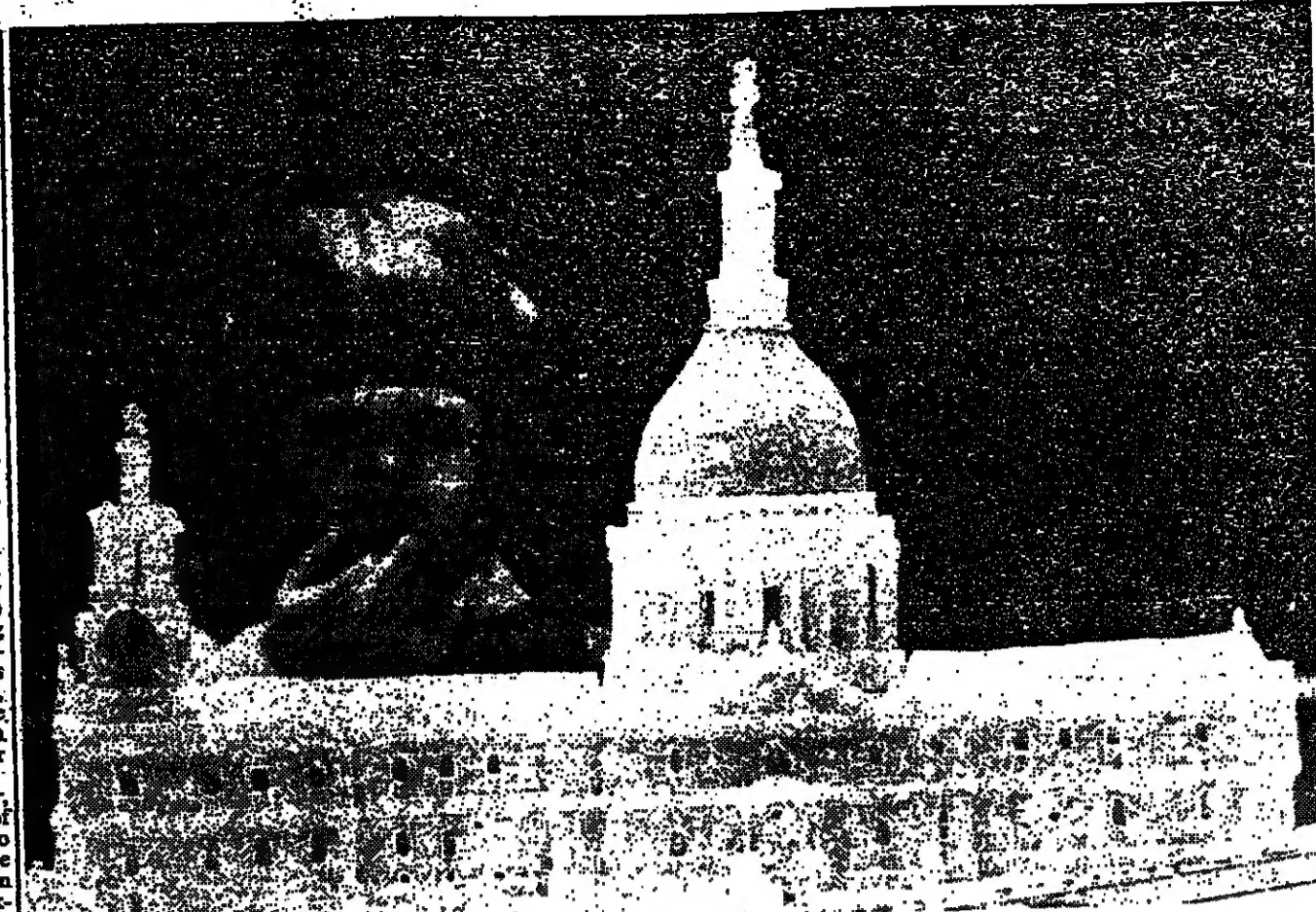
He said incidents merely came in clusters, but over the years the 747 and BA had consistently good safety records. The Civil Aviation Authority in Britain receives nearly 100 reports each year of bits falling off, either from British aeroplanes abroad, or over this country from any aircraft, including charter flights. The figure is based on 2.3 million flights on, out of, or over Britain annually.

In recent months, however, there has been a string of notable incidents, including two from 747s in September. One was another wing-flap, found in a field near Pangbourne, Berkshire, where two pieces from a wheel door struck a bungalow.

In June, a teenage boy survived with only a bumped head when an emergency hatch fell 1,000 feet onto him from a light aircraft over Essex.

In April parts of a failed Boeing 737 engine fell into a Surrey garden, part of a fueling system fell through a factory roof at Avonmouth in November and in October a rubber wheel chock fell through the roof of Covent Garden Market in London from a Boeing 737.

The International Airline Passengers Association has already called for certain safety rules to be reviewed, partly because more than 2,000 people have died in airline accidents this year. The association believes the record figure has seriously undermined passengers' confidence.



Ruth Forster, aged 2, admiring St Paul's Cathedral, in the guise of a cake made by her mother, of Cowley, which won the Thames News prize, given by Thames Television, in their annual cake decorating competition at the Royal Institute of British Architects yesterday (Our Architectural Correspondent writes).

The joint first prize winners, who received £100 each, were Mrs Cherry Conway-Hughes (Lloyds of London headquarters) and Mrs June Ridgway (street of terraced houses).

(Photography: Suresh Karadia).

## Bar moves to boost aid to public

By Frances Gibb

Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Bar is considering an expansion in the work of its "free representation unit" through which young student barristers appear for litigants free of charge, because of cuts in present legal aid provision and cuts in legal services.

At present the unit, which is funded by the Bar Council, takes on some 1,000 cases a year, chiefly before tribunals where legal aid is not available.

So far the unit covers only cases in London; but the new Bar committee on public affairs, set up recently to see how barristers can provide a wider public service, is examining whether it can also serve some of the main centres of the provincial Bar, such as Birmingham and Manchester.

Mr Robert Alexander, QC, the Bar's chairman, says: "The impetus in part comes from the increases in demand on existing areas of legal aid, which means that legal aid is very unlikely to be extended to tribunal work."

In addition, the cutback in funds for law centres, of which I personally disapprove, means that the emphasis will be increasingly on a need for the legal profession to serve those who might not otherwise be able to afford legal representation."

The work of the "free representation unit" is done by Bar students at the College of Legal Education and by trainee barristers, or "pupils", who are referred cases from law centres and Citizens' Advice Bureaux. The chairman has said that such representation is of value and far better, for the litigant, than having no representation at all.

## Early video games console 'on way out'

By Bill Johnstone

Technology Correspondent

One million owners of video games consoles, forerunners of the home computer, have been given a warning that the machines are becoming obsolete and this Christmas could be the last that the games will be available for purchase.

Mintel, the London-based market research company, says that the market for the video games has declined considerably since its peak four years ago when £20 million of games were sold, although sales are expected to top £8 million this year.

According to the researchers these machines will be obsolete when current software stocks dry up. Increased home computer penetration and the video game's lack of sophistication are significant factors in the demise.

The demise of the console has been due also to increasing competition in the games market. The number of children in the 5 to 14 age group, the electronic game market is declining so the games market is destined to become even more competitive.

Mintel forecasts that the decline will continue before the numbers begin to grow again in the next decade.

## Disney scoop for ITV

ITV is to screen the first full-length classic Walt Disney cartoon film to be released for British television. *Dumbo* and *Alice in Wonderland* are among 20 Disney feature films, acquired in a multi-million pound deal, to be shown next year.

ITV has also bought 10 shorter Disney films, including the classic *Peter and the Wolf*,

## MAIN REASON FOR BUYING HOME COMPUTER

Reason	Use in past 2-3 months
Children to learn computing	31
Play computer games	28
Adult to learn computing	19
Business	4
Other	6
Don't know/can't recall	12

Source: British Market Research Bureau/Mintel. Base: 157 home computer owners.

## ELECTRONIC GAMES, MARKET SIZE, 1984

Category	£m RSP	% total
Computer games	100	61
Hand-held and table-top games	40	24
Video games consoles	15	9
Video games	10	6
Total	165	100

Source: Mintel and trade estimates. RSP: Retail selling prices.

There are now more than 4.5 million computers in Britain's homes. By volume, according to Mintel, the Sinclair Spectrum had 40 per cent of sales last year, the Commodore 64 had 35 per cent, and the BBC Micro, Amstrad and Atari made up the bulk of the remainder.

## M-way link for airports opens early

By a Staff Reporter

It will be possible to drive on motorways from Heathrow to Gatwick airports from Thursday when the M25 junction with the M4 is opened, six months ahead of schedule.

The four-level interchange, allowing "free flow" between the motorways, is expected to become Britain's busiest.

Exceptionally mild weather has allowed Cementation and Costain, the contractors, to complete the work ahead of schedule. Until now there have been only two small slip roads making the connection between the motorways.

Two sections of the M25 remain to be completed: the South M25 to Micklefield Green stretch near the A1 in the north and the Southoaks to Swanley section in the south. Both are expected to open next year.

Seven British airlines have been recommended to receive financial assistance from British Airways to start up new European air services from regional airports in the United Kingdom. Up to £450,000 a route over three years was part of a deal agreed with Mr Nicholas Ridley, the Transport Minister, on providing more competition before BA is privatized.



Diagram of the proposed M25 junction with the M4, showing the new interchange and surrounding roads.

## Student grant up

Student grants will rise by about 2 per cent next year and the level at which parents will start contributing will increase from a residual income of £8,100 to £8,700.

## Thomson offers extra 250,000 holidays

By Derek Harris

Industrial Editor

Thomson Holidays, the market leader in foreign package holidays that launched the 1986 summer price war, is selling so many holidays that it is boosting its programme by more than a tenth, with 250,000 additional offerings.

It gives a new twist to the price war because costs are about £20 a holiday less than those in Thomson's main summer brochure, from which it has now sold some 750,000 holidays or what it claims is half the total bookings so far sold by all tour operators.

That earlier brochure saw holidays cut by around £50 or 17 per cent on average compared with the previous year.

The bulk of the new holidays are in a brochure called "Extra", with considerable concentration on Spain but all at new hotels and apartments. The reduction in price compared with the main summer brochure is partly accounted for by an element of lower-price accommodation, particularly Spain, where a week's self-catering holiday starts at £63.

On average the price cuts in the "Extra" programme may be more in the region of 20 per cent rather more than in the main brochure, although no direct comparison can be made because similar holidays have not been offered by Thomson before.

Accommodation on the "Extra" holidays range from five-star hotels to the more basic offerings.

Thomson is also doubling the number of its Greek holidays on offer to 100,000. Here the prevailing price structure remains.

Both new programmes are covered by Thomson's guarantees against changes in holidays and no surcharges.

If bookings continued to come in at this rate, its two million holidays already on offer - double its carryings - during the past summer - would be sold out during next month and February, Thomson said yesterday.

In the trade there have been questions on whether there will be sufficient aircraft seats readily available to allow for too large an increase on the market for the summer.

Seven British airlines have been recommended to receive financial assistance from British Airways to start up new European air services from regional airports in the United Kingdom. Up to £450,000 a route over three years was part of a deal agreed with Mr Nicholas Ridley, the Transport Minister, on providing more competition before BA is privatized.

## Driving ban on former cricketer

Fred Titmus, the former England international cricketer, was fined £250 and banned from driving for a year by Hendon magistrates in north-west London yesterday for driving on the M1 while over the limit.

Titmus, aged 53, a postmaster, of Vicarage Road, Fotters End, Berkhamstead, admitted having 79mg of alcohol in his breath on December 4.

## Milk quotas cut supplies for cheese

By John Young

Agriculture Correspondent

British makers of Farmhouse Cheddar and other "real" cheeses are having to turn away customers because, since the imposition of EEC quotas to curb dairy production, they are unable to obtain enough milk.

The bizarre situation has arisen despite the EEC as a whole still producing more milk than it uses, surplus butter stocks continuing to accumulate, and cheap foreign cheese flooding into Britain in ever larger quantities to replace the shortfall in domestic production.

One reason is that the EEC supports an intervention regime for butter and not for cheese, which means that the Milk Marketing Board obtains a higher price for milk sold for processing into unwanted butter than it gets from cheese makers.

But Lord Chewton, who farms near the village of Chewton Mendip, in Somerset, yesterday blamed the board's outdated and inflexible pricing system. He accused it of abusing its position as both the near-monopoly buyer of milk off farms and the largest manufacturer of dairy produce.

"All the milk we use for cheese making comes from our own dairy herd," he said. "But we still have to go through this farce of selling it to the board for around 15p a litre and buying it back again for about 12p or 13p."

"Apart from the silliness of the system, that obviously suits us quite well. But the point is that the quota system has forced us to back production and, even if we were prepared to pay more, the board flatly refuses to let us buy milk from any other source because it wants to protect supplies to its own creameries."

"Ever since the big stores like Marks & Spencer and Sainsbury's started to put real Farmhouse Cheddar on their shelves, demand has soared," he said.

Total cheese production in Britain last year was estimated at 246 million tonnes, of which about 159 million tonnes was cheddar. Farmhouse production was put at about 23 million tonnes.

The board said last night that it was aware that some farmhouse cheese makers were in difficulties over supplies, but that the quota system had to be applied fairly and did not allow it to discriminate.

## BR cancels fee for Pullmans

British Rail is to abandon the £2 supplement collected from first-class passengers on Pullman trains when fares go up on January 12.

Mr Cyril Bleasdale, director of Inter-City services, said British Rail had had complaints about the supplement, particularly from passengers on new Pullman routes to Leeds and Liverpool.

## Mother's beatings 'caused son to die'

A boy aged two years, ten months endured sustained beatings from his mother before he died after a blow caused internal injuries, Nottingham Crown Court was told yesterday.

Rubin Carthy was repeatedly slapped, punched, kicked and hit with a belt in the six months before his death, it was claimed.

The child's mother, Miss Margaret Ricketts, aged 21, of Hartley Road, Radford, Nottingham, denied manslaughter, assault and cruelty likely to cause undue suffering.

The child's father, Rubin Carthy, aged 24, of Duke Street, Nottingham, had admitted assault and cruelty to the court, was told.

Mr Richard Rougier, QC, for the prosecution, said Miss Ricketts and Carthy began living together in 1981 and in April 1982 Miss Ricketts gave birth to Rubin. She had their second child, Simon, in December 1983.

Mr Rougier said that until six months before the child's death there was no reason for alarm, but in August last year neighbours and friends became

concerned when they saw bruises, scratches and a burn mark on the boy's body.

Mr Rougier said that Miss Ricketts and Carthy separated in September 1984. The beatings continued and Rubin was seen to have cuts to his lips and black eyes.

Mr Rougier said the final beatings were administered on February 3 this year when Miss Ricketts was applying cocaine cream to her sons legs.

"She delivered a hard punch to his chest and abdomen, sending Rubin sprawling. He got up again and the process of applying cream continued. Then she delivered a heavy kick to the small of the back."

The attack was witnessed by Carthy's sister Elaine Carthy, aged 19.

The next day Miss Carthy saw that Rubin had further bruising to the face, complained of stomach pains and brought up blood.

In the evening Rubin was found lying still on his bed and appeared to be dead. He was taken to hospital where he died some hours later.

## Paratroops cleared of rape

Thirteen paratroops were cleared at Winchester Crown Court yesterday of raping a woman soldier, aged 22.

But three of the soldiers, were found guilty of indecently assaulting her. Two others, on the direction of 3d Justice Bristow, were found not guilty of indecent assault.

Four of the accused were also acquitted of a charge of conspiracy to rape the woman, and, on the judge's direction, three were found not guilty of inciting rape.

The jury of nine men and three women still has to reach verdicts on charges of indecent assault against eight of the accused, and was spending last night in a hotel before resuming its deliberations today. It has to reach verdicts against two accused on a second charge of rape and two accused on a second charge of indecent assault.

The judge has directed that the jury should return verdicts of not guilty on a second charge of rape against one of the accused and a second charge of indecent assault against another.

The verdicts yesterday, reached after five hours, meant that one of the 13 accused, a private aged 20, was acquitted of all charges and discharged.

The jury had been told that the woman, a private in the Pay Corps returned to the barracks of the 1st Parachute Regiment at Bulford, Wiltshire, where she willingly had intercourse with a soldier.

She alleged that she was then raped two or three times, stripped and indecently assaulted.

## Killer knifed brave girl, jury told

A man aged 79 murdered Kirsty Bryant, aged seven, by inflicting more than 70 injuries, most of them stab wounds to the face and neck, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

The wounds showed that she had "bravely" tried to defend herself against her attacker, Mr George Watson, Mr Colin Nicholls, QC for the prosecution, said.

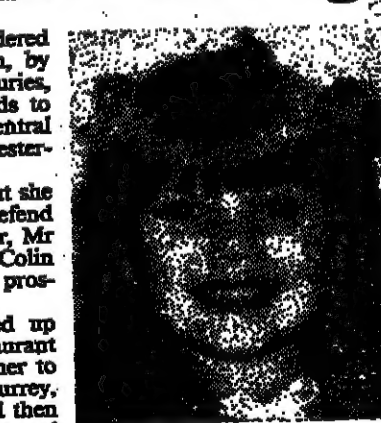
Mr Watson had picked up Kirsty outside the restaurant where he worked, taken her to his home in Kingston, Surrey, sexually assaulted her and then stabbed her using a two-pronged kitchen fork and a bread knife, the court was told.

Mr Watson, denied murdering Kirsty, of Addison Gardens, Kingston.

Mr Nicholls said: "Shortly before 5pm on January 29, a seven-year-old girl named Kirsty Bryant disappeared on her way home from school. The following morning, after a widespread hunt, her body was found by her father in a dustbin near where she had last been seen."

The girl had been sexually assaulted and brutally murdered. She had over 70 injuries, mainly stab wounds.

"It was clear from the nature of her injuries and



Kirsty Bryant, whose body was found in a dustbin.

wounds to the arms and hands that they had been inflicted while she was alive and that she had bravely defended herself."

It was the Crown's case Mr Nicholls said, that Mr Watson had picked up the girl outside the restaurant where he was employed as a cleaner and had taken her to his home near by where he had killed her.

Afterwards Mr Watson cleaned up, changed his clothes, placed the girl's body in plastic sacks and hid the body in a dustbin behind a neighbour's house.

He was arrested in the early

hours of the next day when he returned from visiting friends.

"Initially, he denied all knowledge of the girl, but later when he was told that her body had been found, he confessed to the murder," Mr Nicholls said.

Kirsty lived with her parents and two brothers, aged 11 and 10. All three children attended St Joseph's School, Fairfield. Mr Nicholls said that on January 29 Kirsty's mother had asked the older boy, who was going swimming, to take Kirsty part of the way from school and then let her continue alone a short distance to her aunt's house.

"In fact, the two children decided to buy some chips at a kebab house."

"They both went into the restaurant together but, as they had only 30p, they were advised to go to the fish and chip shop next door."

The fish shop was just about to open and Mr Watson was standing at the front door. "Moments after the defendant was seen talking to the boy a passing motorist saw him, wearing his glasses and a peak cap, and a girl with blonde hair and pony-tail, walking along the Cambridge Road in the direction of his home."

The case continues today.

## Lord Blandford on cocaine charge

Lord Blandford, son of the Duke of Marlborough, was remanded in custody for a week on a cocaine conspiracy charge at Marylebone Magistrates' Court, central London yesterday.

Lord Blandford, aged 30, is heir to the Blenheim Palace estate, the home of the Churchills. He appeared in court with three men and a woman who face similar charges.

They were arrested after raids on Friday by Scotland Yard's Central Drug Squad which

seized cocaine with a street value of about £50,000.

Lord Blandford, an insurance broker, and great nephew of Sir Winston Churchill, was charged in the name of Charles James Blandford. He gave his address as Blenheim Palace.

He is charged with conspiring with his co-defendants and others unknown to contravene the Misuse of Drugs Act, 1971 on or before December 13 within the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court.

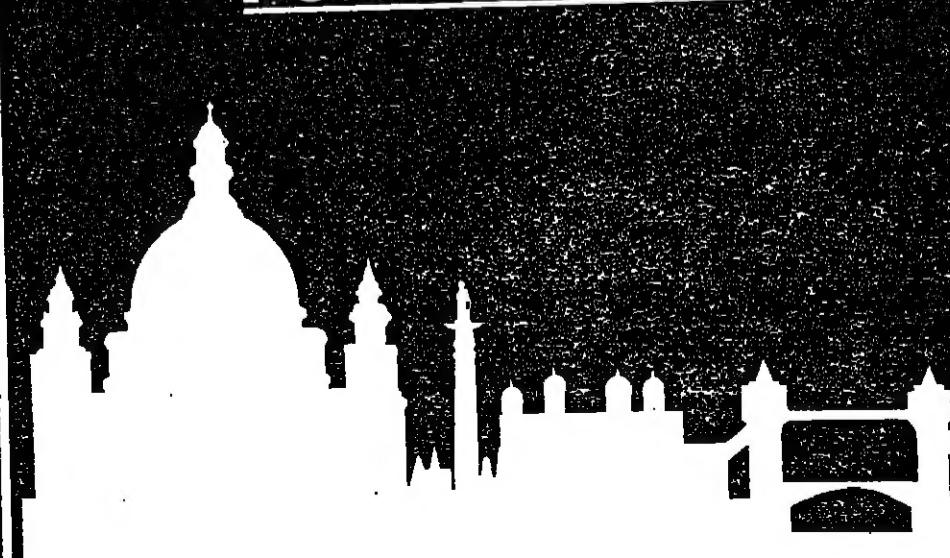
The four co-defendants are:

Melaine Soszynski, aged 36, unemployed, of Neil Gwyn House, Chelsea, south west London; George Yannakakis, aged 33, a company director, of Garland Street, Chelsea; Angelos Savvides, aged 37, of Hyde Park Mansions, St Marylebone; and Lawrence Zepher, aged 33, a company director, of Ashmore Road, Maida Vale, west London.

Mr Zepher faces further charges of having three revolvers and automatic bullets without a firearm certificate on December 12.

All were refused bail except Mrs Soszynski and Mr Savvides, who were remanded on sureties totalling £2,500 to February 10.

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PARLIAMENT DECEMBER 16 1985

Social security reform

# Fowler plans for a simpler system

PENSIONS

The Government was tackling not only the unemployment trap but the poverty trap as well, Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, told the Commons when he outlined his White Paper proposals for the reform of the social security system.

The proposals would provide more help particularly for low income families and for the disabled, Mr Fowler said.

Mr Michael Meacher, chief Opposition spokesman on social security, said that even on the Green Paper's own figures 3,800,000 households would lose benefit, including 2,250,000 pensioners.

Mr Fowler said: We want to see a simpler system of social security which provides a better service to the public. By common consent social security at present is too complex.

We want to see more people looking forward to greater independence in retirement.

We want a system which is financially sound. Above all we want to see more effective help going to those who most need it. More than half of those living on the lowest incomes today are in families with children. People can still find themselves with less income in work than if they were unemployed.

Others can find that a pay rise in work can actually make them worse off. The Government believe that urgent action is necessary to tackle these problems.

Twice as many low income families with children will benefit from the new scheme.

We intend to bring extra support to families who are not in work. This will be achieved through the new income support scheme. It will replace supplementary benefit. As well as a premium for families with children, there will be an additional premium for lone parents and premiums for pensioners and the long-term sick and disabled.

The Government cannot ignore the vast pensions bill which is being handed down to our children. A number of important organizations recognised the case but argued that rather than totally replacing Serps the costs could be reduced by modifying its provisions.

We want to see the future cost of Serps substantially reduced. We want to see many more people with their own pension. The Government propose to modify the scheme so that costs in the next century can be afforded. The Serps changes will not affect anyone retiring this century, nor anyone widowed this century.

A special incentive will be given to encourage the setting up of new occupational pension schemes. For the first time every employer will be able to take a personal pension whether or not his employer runs an occupational scheme.

All members of occupational pension schemes will in future have the right to pay additional voluntary contributions in order to boost their income in retirement.

The effect of the White Paper proposals will be to direct substantially more help to low income families with children and to provide more help for disabled people on low incomes.

Following the White Paper, the Government will introduce comprehensive legislation early in the new year. The aim will be to achieve a modern social security system directed help where that help is needed.

Mr Meacher said that following the hasty rebuttal Mr Fowler received from the Green Paper consultation, the Opposition would be forced to back off a few of its most damaging original proposals.

But 1,750,000 more people would lose out from this revised scheme than it would gain. It was much less than the original proposal.

Mr Meacher said that following the hasty rebuttal Mr Fowler received from the Green Paper consultation, the Opposition would be forced to back off a few of its most damaging original proposals.

Meacher: Millions forced below poverty line

about reform than about cuts totalling around £750 million.

After six months of fudging on the figures and denial of information they knew was available, the nation was still not being told in the White Paper the total of the size of the cuts in the package, or even the actual new benefit rates. To supply illustrative benefit rates only was wholly unacceptable.

On Mr Fowler's illustrative figures, nearly 500,000 would lose more than £3 a week, and 1,250,000 households would lose more than £3 a week, including 500,000 pensioners.

While the Opposition welcomed the fact that the Government had been forced to back down from abolishing Serps, they utterly condemned the emasculated scheme. It would chop £12,000 million, that was almost 50 per cent, off the value of pensions in 2033.

It would throw millions of elderly people back into means-tested poverty, and it was wholly unnecessary when the Government's own pensioners' act had pronounced that the funding of the existing Serps scheme was perfectly sound.

How could Mr Fowler possibly justify requiring all households, including pensioners and those on supplementary benefit, to pay 20 per cent towards their rates bills? This was the first time ever that a Government by its own initiative, had forced millions of claimants below the poverty line.

Does it not (he asked) expose the policies of the Government when their much-trumpeted review of the welfare state ends up with benefit cuts for the most needy of £750 million, when at the same time this same Government has handed out £2,000 million to the richest 2 per cent of the population on over £50,000 a year?

Mr Fowler: That is a typically foolish response from Mr Meacher. He has put forward a whole series of assertions most of which are totally inaccurate. I make no apology for taking the consultation seriously.

The figures given could only be illustrative because it was impossible to work out the effect of changes following the uprating in 1988. Rates reform would also clearly have an effect.

The proposals were providing more help, not less, for 3,800,000 low income families with children. They were providing more help for disabled people. They were providing an extension of occupational pensions, a right to personal pensions and a simplification of the system.

On the modification of Serps, the Government's figures showed that there was going to be a substantial increase in the cost of Serps. On the basis of Mr Meacher's own policies that was an earnings uprating of basic pensions, the cost would go up to £73,000 million, which would mean a national insurance contribution increase of 2.5 per cent.

Mr Fowler: Local authorities always have to provide resources for local schemes and that will continue to be so. Computers would lead to substantial reduction of staff. The Government had examined this kind of income support scheme in more detail than any other previous Government.

Mr Robert Criddle (Brentwood and Ongar, C): As an erstwhile critic of the abolition of Serps I express pleasure at the concession. By increasing the pensioners' share of the cost of the scheme, the Government move to occupational or individual personal pensions the time will come when the need for Serps will have been reduced to a point where it will be no more than a residual scheme.

Mr Fowler: It is a mistake to see the scheme as a means of providing a pension for people reaching retirement not to have a pension of their own. Mr Andrew Fawcett (Warley East, Lab): Why does Mr Fowler not make clear the extent of the damage implications of the changes are not likely to be appreciable until after the next general election, which looks like being before April 1987?

Mr Fowler: I am sure that with the best of intentions it is not possible to say what the exact figures would be in April 1988. Mr Gordon Brown (Dumfriesshire East, Lab): I shall half the population of the world will be worse off under the proposals.

Mr Fowler said Mr Brown's contribution had all the signs of being well-rehearsed before he had read the White Paper.

No Government had spent more time consulting the public and seeking to involve them in making policy. Sir William Clark (Croydon, South C): Many people will welcome the assistance to low income families. Any fair-minded person must agree that Serps is not funded. It is ludicrous to think that future taxpayers could suffer the burden if Serps were not altered in some way or another.

He asked whether there would be any change in the contribution by the self-employed.

Mr Fowler said there would not be any such change. By 2033, the cost of Serps would have come down from £22 billion to about £13 billion. This would have reduced the cost to almost half.

Mr Rennie Short (Wolverhampton North East, Lab), chairman of the health and social services select committee, asked whether his proposals would mean more or fewer staff running the present system.

Housing and supplementary benefit had already been reduced by the Government and was now to be changed radically.

Mr Fowler said that family credit would be provided for the very poor, about 200,000 families, but what about the rest of the very poor, the more than 1 million unemployed people, many with families.

Would the local authorities be provided with resources to provide the extra housing benefit, the housing benefit and the rest existed before (she added) he has destroyed it now.

Mr Fowler: Local authorities always have to provide resources for local schemes and that will continue to be so. Computers would lead to substantial reduction of staff. The Government had examined this kind of income support scheme in more detail than any other previous Government.

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Mr Fowler said Mr Brown's contribution had all the signs of being well-rehearsed before he had read the White Paper.

He told Mr Roger Freeman (Kettering, C) that the Government was seeking to provide everyone with the right to a personal pension irrespective of whether they were now in a scheme or not. Contributors would be able to benefit from special national insurance incentives and from tax relief.

Mr Andrew Bennett (Denton and Reddish, Lab) said taking away the right of students to claim supplementary benefit during the long vacation would cause considerable hardship. Would the Government be introducing secondary legislation or make all the changes through Parliament?

Mr Fowler said that, as the Green Paper made clear, the Government was seeking to make changes to supplementary benefit arrangements for students. It would prefer a scheme with support through the grant system instead. Legislation would be comprehensive.

Mr Virginia Bottomley (South West Surrey, C) welcomed radical levels for maternity and death grants.

Mr Charles Kennedy (Ross Cromarty and Skye, SNP) said the new system would be meaner rather than fairer because Mr Fowler was attempting to redistribute resources according to his own definition of who was deserving and who was undeserving poor. At least two million pensioners would lose £1 a week.

Mr Fowler said when Mr Kennedy had more time to study the proposals, he would be helped effectively. Low income families were, under any definition, the most in need.

Mr Peter Thurnham (Bolton North East, C) asked when families with more than one disabled child would benefit.

Mr Fowler: From April 1988.

Mr Peter Pike (Barnley, Lab) said the changes in Serps were a turning back of the clock for manual workers. To claim national insurance contributions would have to be to 27½ per cent if the changes were not made was blatant scaremongering.

Mr Fowler said it was not blanket scaremongering to quote the Government's actuary. He believed the majority of people wanted their own pension.

Mr Nicholas Winterton (Macclesfield, C) is he intending to be a Scrooge or a Father Christmas in the announcements he has made? I believe he is intending to be a Father Christmas.

Mr Fowler said that he was trying to be fair.

Mr Max Madden (Bradford West, Lab) said however much the chairman of the Conservative Party (Mr Norman Tebbit) tried to dress it up, this was a charter for more cuts, more mean-spiritedness, more misery. The absence from the Chamber of the Prime Minister and other Cabinet colleagues indicated that they were ashamed of the White Paper.

Mr Fowler said he scarcely recognized any member of the Opposition Front Bench. The public would judge the proposals side by side with those of Mr Meacher, such as abolition of mortgage tax relief.

WHITE PAPER

Benefit plans in detail

# Pensioners lose and lone parents gain in shake-up

Report by Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Sweeping changes in Britain's social security system, involving gains and losses for millions of claimants of up to £5 a week, and more in some cases, are outlined in the White Paper on social security.

Broadly, the proposals take money from pensioners, young people, the single and the childless unemployed to provide extra help for families with children, particularly those in low-paid work, and for the sick and disabled.

Under the changes about 3.8 million people will be left worse off, including 2.2 million pensioners, of whom 650,000 face losses of under £1 a week, but 810,000 of whom lose more than £2 a week, with 90,000 losing more than £5.

Just under 2.2 million people make gains from the changes, with the chief gainers including 980,000 lone parents and couples with children, of whom 410,000 will be more than £5 a week better off.

Pensioners are the biggest single group of losers, with only 800,000 making gains, generally of under £2 a week, while 1,360,000 single pensioners and 860,000 couples face losses. Single people aged under 25 also face significant losses with 260,000 losing between £1 and £3 a week and 110,000 losing £4 a week or more.

The immediate impact of the changes, due to start in April 1988, will be lessened by a promise of "transitional protection" so that those who would lose will continue to receive their current rate of benefit until the annual upratings of social security result in the new rates catching up with what they currently receive.

The chief cut in the proposals is a £450

million reduction in spending on housing benefit with changes since the Green Paper last June, meaning that those in rented housing are to lose more to help protect owner-occupiers.

Among the key changes are:

- Plans to retain the state earnings related pension scheme, but reducing by almost a half its long term cost.
- Encouragement of more occupational and private pension schemes.
- Important changes in the structure of income-related benefits so that the same means tests will be used for income support, housing benefit and family credit. That will simplify administration and end some of the anomalies where people in similar circumstances can receive widely differing amounts of help.
- The use of income after the payment of tax and national insurance in calculating the new family credit which gives extra help to families in low-paid work. The effect of that is to end the worst part of the poverty trap, but many more families will be affected by a milder version of it.
- A new social fund to make discretionary loans rather than grants in place of single payments now made for items such as furniture and bedding to people on supplementary benefit.
- The abolition of the £25 maternity grant and £30 death grant to be replaced by means-tested help from the social fund.
- A new tax-free lumpsum payment for widows to replace widow's allowance, with changes in widow's benefits to concentrate help on older widows and those with children.

# Slim-line Serps survives

The state earnings related pension scheme (Serps) is to be retained, but in a heavily cut-down version, with moves to boost the number of occupational schemes, and to provide everyone with the right to a personal pension.

Under the plans, the eventual cost of Serps and thus the benefits it pays out is to be virtually halved from the £25 billion the scheme would cost when it reaches full maturity in the year 2033, to £13 billion.

That will be achieved by basing the pension on average lifetime earnings, rather than the best 20 years, as at present. The change will be disadvantageous to manual workers, whose earnings often peak in their thirties or forties, and people who have spells of unemployment.

However, women who take time off work to bring up children, the disabled, and those who look after them, will not have to opt out three years in the calculation of average lifetime earnings, provided they have worked for 20 years.

Serps pensions will be based on 20 per cent of earnings, not 25 per cent as at present. That change will be phased in over 10 years starting in the year 2000.

Occupational schemes will have to inflation-proof the guaranteed minimum pensions they pay out, up to the first 3 per cent a year. At present the state does all the inflation-proofing. Widows and older widows will only be able to

retire this century, nor anyone widowed this century." The changes are to be introduced in April 1988 together with measures to increase the number of occupational pension schemes, which currently cater for 11 million people against the 10 million in Serps. At the same time everyone is to be given the right to a personal pension.

Pension schemes will be able to contract out of Serps with "money-purchase" schemes, where employers and employees put fixed sums into a pension scheme with the final pension based on how well the scheme does.

Everyone will have the right to a personal pension on top of their employers' scheme and will be allowed to opt out of employers' or the state scheme for a personal pension.

Anyone changing jobs will have the right to transfer accrued benefits to a personal pension, but will not automatically be able to transfer rights built up before the changes were introduced.

Administration of personal pensions will be run by the Department of Health and Social Security.

To encourage an increase in personal pensions and occupational schemes any new scheme will receive a bonus with an extra 2 per cent of earnings paid into the schemes by the government for a five-year period from 1988.

# Westland solution without taxpayers footing bill

DEFENCE

As a private sector company it was for Westland, the helicopter manufacturer, to decide the best route to follow in order to secure its future and that of its employees, Mr Leon Brittan, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said in a statement to the Commons.

The Government, he said, had ensured that Westland had an alternative European-based offer to consider.

Mr Brittan said: For some months now Westland plc has been in serious financial difficulties and has been seeking an association with an external partner or partners. Negotiations reached in principle whereby United Technologies and Fiat will between them take a minority shareholding in Westland. The view of the board of Westland was that the European offer which was finally accepted was neither firm enough nor attractive enough for them to be able to recommend it to their shareholders.

Westland plc announced on Friday evening that agreement had been reached in principle whereby United Technologies and Fiat will between them take a minority shareholding in Westland. The view of the board of Westland was that the European offer which was finally accepted was neither firm enough nor attractive enough for them to be able to recommend it to their shareholders.

Accordingly, the Government is not bound by the National Armaments Directors' recommendation. Full details of the United Technologies/Fiat agreement and of a capital reorganisation of Westland will be announced by the company shortly. As part of the proposed arrangements Westland will take a licence from the Sikorsky division of United Technologies to manufacture, develop and sell the Blackhawk helicopter.

United Technologies were at all times fully aware that there was currently no MoD requirement and no provision in the defence budget to buy the Blackhawk helicopter or any other comparable helicopter.

Westland have welcomed the agreement as a private sector solution to their present financial difficulties which offers firm prospects of long-term viability, and continues the close co-operation between Westland and Sikorsky which has existed for several decades and led to the production under licence of the successful Wessex, Whirlwind and Sea King helicopters.

Westland intend to continue with the Anglo-Italian EH101 programme, and to continue to take

to give time for the completion of a firm offer to Westland, but to remove any politically imposed obstacle facing Westland if such an offer was not made in time or was unacceptable to Westland.

At the end of last week, British Aerospace announced that they were prepared to provide a quarter of the funds offered by the European Consortium. Also the Governments of the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Italy agreed, but on an entirely provisional basis, that if the European offer was accepted they would meet their requirements for each of the three main helicopter classes by a single collaborative solution.

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Westland intend to continue with the Anglo-Italian EH101 programme, and to continue to take

part in feasibility studies on a new helicopter project, the AH139, and on the NH90. United Technologies have assured Westland that they will continue to maintain a helicopter design and development capability in the UK.

Mr John Smith, chief Opposition spokesman on trade and industry, commented: Surely he is not seeking to pretend there have not been fundamental disagreements going right to the heart of Government policy between him and the Secretary of State for Defence (Mr



Ashdown: Westland's should not be penalized

Heseltine), which have been advertised in the extraordinary public wrangling of recent days? Should our defence policy really be decided by the interests of a private sector company?

Is it not revealing that Mr Heseltine has been fighting for a concept of the national interest while Mr Brittan has been fighting for the ideologically-motivated non-interventionist stance of the Tory party?

Is it not the case, as usually happens when the Prime Minister intervenes, party ideology has once again triumphed over the national interest?

Why should we disbelieve Mr Heseltine when he tells us the US deal will mean a high technology British company being reduced to metal-bashing and that the deal may prejudice future European defence cooperation, particularly on major helicopter projects?

It is not that the Government can assist the Westland chairman to remove all restrictions on trading hours both in the week and on Sunday.

It would have the effect of introducing for the first time a general statutory prohibition on opening for more than four hours on Sunday in Scotland.

It was the first of several amendments which gave local authorities powers to decide opening hours without any guidance on the principles on which they must base their decision.

find "a private sector solution to a public sector problem" which was a desperately needed is a national solution to a national problem?

Surely when a great deal of Government money has already been invested in this company and that the jobs are at stake, let alone the independence of a major British industrial interest, it is not enough for the Government to wash its hands of responsibility and leave a matter to be decided by the market?

Recommendations were placed on the table and never agreed to by the UK Government. The fact they were on the table was in effect a pistol at the head of Sikorsky and the head of Westland preventing them from pursuing the solution they preferred.

None the less, the Government was of the view that the inquiries into the helicopter project were to be obtained an offer from European countries were such that they should be pursued to the point at which the decision could be taken from within the company.

It is misconceived to suggest there is ideology in it. There is not. What there is is concern for the welfare of Westland and the jobs of the people employed there.

Westland believe that the maintenance of a helicopter design and development capability in the UK would have been less certain if they had accepted the European consortium proposals.

Mr Kenneth Warren (Hastings and Rye, C) said no one in Europe, particularly the chairman of Aerospace, had the right to say that such a company would stop Westland getting Nato contracts.

Mr Brittan said it was a gross oversimplification to present the choice as one between Europe and the United States.

continue to be deeply involved with European companies.

Mr Paddy Ashdown (Yeovil, L) asked for confirmation that the Westland relationship with Sikorsky stretched back over 40 years of fruitful co-operation and that the EH101 deal was a threat to the relationship but perhaps enhanced by it.

He asked for a clear undertaking that Westland would not be penalized by the Government for pursuing individual Cabinet ministers' noses out of joint.

Mr Brittan said the Government would not act in the irresponsible way Mr Ashdown had just suggested. It would be the duty of all members of the Government to ensure that orders were placed for the helicopters that were needed.

The Government was committed to the EH101 and so was Westland. United Technologies had said they would not interfere with it in any way and would assist with its promotion in North America.

Responding to an invitation by Mr Robert Baskin (Birmingham, Edgmont, Lab) Mr Brittan said he readily congratulated Mr Heseltine trying to see if a European solution was possible.

In the course of a short time, Mr Heseltine had succeeded in bringing together to a remarkable extent an offer which in the end, the company did not feel was sufficiently firm or sufficiently attractive.

Later Mr Brittan said that whereas the Ministry of Defence was a major customer of Westland, the Department of Industry was the sponsoring department for aerospace industries.

He commented that it was the intention of United Technologies that the helicopter be substantially built in Black Hawk in the UK. Mr David Heathcoat-Amory (Wells, C) have United Technologies agreed to give their stake in Westland to 50.9 per cent or more it be a prelude to a full bid in due course?

Mr Brittan: I am advised that the proposal of the Sikorsky-Fiat is for an initial 29.9 per cent with an option to acquire further shares to bring the holding up to 35 to 40 per cent but not more than that. The full details will be made public by the company in a couple of days.

# Avoiding Sunday trading chaos

SHOPS BILL

An attempt to limit Sunday trading to four hours was rejected during the committee stage of the Shops Bill in the House of Lords.

Lord Lloyd of Kilgarran (L), who put forward an amendment, subsequently regretted, to restrict the hours, said a change in the law was necessary but the Government had gone too far about deregulation without giving adequate reasons why the free trading on Sunday should last for the whole of the day.

Lord Boyd-Carpenter (C), referring to the crowded benches during the debate, remarked, amid laughter: we have as many right reverend prelates here as we have on our Christmas card.

neither one thing or another. The House had to make up its mind whether there should be real deregulation or a half-hearted compromise which pleased nobody.

Lord Sandford (C) said the amendment introduced a welcome measure of flexibility. But if this was the intention, enforceability would involve a considerable operation.

Lady Jellicoe (C) said she was amazed how much she was already able to buy on Sunday which it was not legal to sell. The law was being flouted and the amendment would encourage it to be broken further.

To support the amendment, Lord Boyd-Carpenter (C), referring to the crowded benches during the debate, remarked, amid laughter: we have as many right reverend prelates here as we have on our Christmas card.

remove all restrictions on trading hours both in the week and on Sunday.

It would have the effect of introducing for the first time a general statutory prohibition on opening for more than four hours on Sunday in Scotland.

It was the first of several amendments which gave local authorities powers to decide opening hours without any guidance on the principles on which they must base their decision.

He could not accept the implications of the proposal and the chaos it would cause all over the country.

# No comment on report

NUCLEAR INDUSTRY

Mr Alastair Goodlad, Under Secretary of State for Energy, declined to comment at question time in the Commons on a report in *The Times* that the Select Committee on the environment was considering a draft report critical of the nuclear industry.

Mr Harvey Proctor (Billerica, C): In the light of disturbing comments in the newspapers this morning would he remind the House that the nuclear industry has a proven safety record and safe track record?

Mr Goodlad: I cannot comment on press reports but would like to confirm that the safety record of the nuclear industry is excellent.

Mrs Ann Clwyd (Cynon Valley, Lab): Surely it is in the interest of

everybody in this country not to develop nuclear power further until he can assure us that the nuclear industry can dispose of its waste safely. The Select Committee on the Environment has made that point.

It is irresponsible of the Government to go ahead until it can give the public that assurance.

Mr Goodlad: I cannot comment in advance of the select committee report which I understand is expected in the new year.







# Syria defends Lebanese border missile policy after Israeli complaint

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Accusing Israel of "preparing a new military adventure against Syria", the Syrians yesterday defended their decision to redeploy anti-aircraft missiles along their border with Lebanon. They also said they had just received new naval vessels from the Soviet Union.

An editorial in the government newspaper *Tishrin*, clearly written by a senior member of President Assad's Government, condemned Israel's complaints about the missiles and asked why Israel felt free to carry out "aggressive air raids" on Lebanese territory, but then "starts screaming" when an Arab country takes defensive measures.

The crisis has surprised diplomats in Beirut who know Syria deployed anti-aircraft missiles on the mountains above the Bekaa Valley, just inside its own border, more than 18 months ago. Indeed, the rocket batteries are visible from the main Damascus highway at al-Jeddah, each set of missiles perched on the heights of the Sheikh Mansour mountain range and defended by mobile anti-aircraft guns.

The Israelis say one missile battery is sited at Zabadat, north of Damascus, although the rockets are in fact positioned about six miles south of the Syrian village, not far from the Damascus-Bloudan railway line. Over the past two weeks Syria has redeployed some of its

missile batteries along the mountain ridges although it is unclear why this should suddenly have provoked Israel's concern.

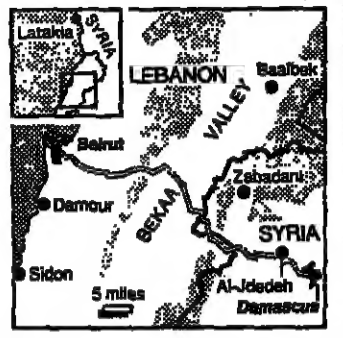
According to Lieutenant-General Moshe Levy, the Israeli Chief of Staff, the rockets are "affecting and... blocking our freedom of flight over Lebanon to a significant degree", although Israeli jets over Lebanon, whether on reconnaissance flights or air raids, have been in range of Syria's Sam 2 and Sam 6 missile batteries for many months.

The Syrians would say yesterday only that they had made "changes in the deployment" of their missiles along the border with Lebanon. They made no mention of Israel's claim that Sam missiles were briefly moved into Lebanon itself in the autumn.

In Damascus, the party newspaper *al-Baath* said Syria

would not be "alone" in a future conflict with Israel - an obvious reference to the Soviet Union - although it was in the newspaper *Tishrin* that the Government expressed its fury. "How strange and illogical is the thinking of the Israeli commanders and their American backers," the paper said. "Washington and Tel Aviv do not see any violation of international law when Israeli jets repeatedly violate Lebanese airspace for reconnaissance or aggressive air raids in Lebanese territory. But when an Arab country takes defensive measures, the Israelis start screaming that their security is in danger. What they mean is that security for their aggression and violations is in danger."

The official Syrian news agency meanwhile announced the acquisition of new "naval and support units from the Soviet Union" which were, it said, delivered to the port of Latakia at a ceremony attended by the Soviet Ambassador to Damascus, Mr Feliks Fedotov and Major-General Hikmat Shehadi, the Syrian Chief of Staff. The agency disclosed no details of the new vessels - probably missile boats - but their arrival confirms that the Soviet Union is still prepared to supply Damascus with advanced weaponry despite the failure of Syrian policy in Lebanon.



American troops of the Multinational Force and Observers in the Sinai desert erecting a memorial of a pair of boots, an assault rifle and an orange beret at Sharm-el-sheikh in tribute to their comrades who died in the Gander air crash last week.

## Defeat for Reagan Congress halts Asat weapon testing

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

In a serious blow to President Reagan, Congressional leaders have refused to approve funds for further testing of an anti-satellite (Asat) weapon.

Mr Reagan halted September's successful first test of an Asat weapon in space against an old American research satellite after a device was fired from an F15 fighter plane at 40,000 feet. The test demonstrated a potential anti-satellite capability far in advance of the relatively crude system the Soviet Union has deployed for many years.

Two more tests were planned in the near future under a programme earlier authorized by Congress. The present ban, agreed by Democrat and Republican negotiators in a congressional conference on defence spending, now goes to the House of Representatives and the Senate for final approval. The ban would last until October 1 next year.

Anti-nuclear campaigners hailed the decision as a victory. Representative Les Aspin, a Democrat from Oregon, said: "We did more for arms control in five hours than has been done in the last five years. It's a triumph."

Mr Reagan has repeatedly rejected Soviet calls for a superpower moratorium on the testing of anti-satellite weapons, claiming that the Soviet Union has the only operational Asat system. He has also argued that the US programme would be an incentive in the Geneva arms negotiations.

● Tax reform appeal: Mr Reagan was due to make an

unusual visit yesterday to Capitol Hill in a last-ditch attempt to round up enough votes to ensure discussion of his cherished tax reform proposals (Michael Rhyon writes).

His personal appeal to hesitant Republican Congressmen came after intensive telephone lobbying, including calls from his Air Force One plane as he travelled to and from the memorial services in Kentucky for American servicemen killed in the Gander air crash.

Mr Donald Regan, the White House Chief of Staff, said the Administration was still working on gathering the necessary votes. "It's slow, but we're coming along."

Congress is due to adjourn today, having remained in session beyond its original deadline in order to complete work on various money bills. The Tax Bill could be debated today if there are enough votes to table it. But as the Republicans are slowly coaxed into supporting discussions of the Democratic-sponsored Bill, so a number of Democrats have begun to lose interest. The loss of their votes could still prevent the Bill reaching the floor of the house.

The Republicans say they still favour tax reform, but insist the present Bill by Mr Dan Rostenkowski, the Democrat chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, distorts the original Reagan proposals and would hurt economic growth by increasing taxes to business and not help middle-income families.

## Lorry men snarl up roads in pay protest

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

AP - Dutch lorry drivers closed all main border crossing points to truck traffic and caused chaos at important junctions throughout the country over a pay dispute, police said.

Articulated lorries blocked about 25 to 30 border crossings with West Germany and Belgium, where long lines of traffic built up. There were similar blockades at 17 main junctions throughout The Netherlands, and police advised commuters to travel by rail. Union leaders said the action would go on until employers made a better offer.

## Britons held in drug round-up

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Cairo (Reuters) - In a crackdown on drug use, Egypt has charged three 20-year-old Britons with possessing narcotics.

British Embassy officials said Stephen Cannon, from Macclesfield, Cheshire, had pleaded guilty to possessing hashish and marijuana while Nicholas Donlevy and John Dinkin, both Londoners, had denied possessing LSD. If convicted, they face long prison terms.

## 'Rambo' marries

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Los Angeles (Reuters) - Sylvester Stallone, of the *Rocky* and *Rambo* films, married the Danish actress Brigitte Nielsen in a private ceremony here on Sunday. Friends said the bride, who is 22, is 17 years younger than Stallone, who is 39. It was the second marriage for both of them.

## Astles claim

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Stockholm (Reuters) - Libyan soldiers serving under the former Ugandan leader, Idi Amin, murdered two Swedish journalists and two West Germans in April 1979, Mr Bob Astles, the former British aide to Amin, said in a newspaper interview published here.

## Camp overrun

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Wackerdorf (Reuters) - About 2,000 riot police and frontier guards broke up an anti-nuclear camp near the Czechoslovak border and rounded up 800 demonstrators who had refused to leave the site of West Germany's first nuclear reprocessing plant.

## Cash and carry

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Paris (AFP) - The accountant of a big Paris supermarket handed over weekend takings of 650,000 francs (£59,000) to two uniformed men of a cash transport firm only to realize they were bogus guards when the real ones arrived five minutes later.

## Party choice

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Vienna (Reuters) - The Austrian Health Minister Herr Kurt Stryker, aged 65, has resigned to devote himself full-time to next year's presidential elections, Chancellor Sinowatz announced.

## Plea rejected

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Washington (AP) - The US Supreme Court, clearing the way for extradition to Israel, rejected appeals by 65-year-old John Demjanuk, accused of helping to kill 900,000 Jews at the Treblinka death camp.

## Vienna bomb

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Vienna (Reuters) - A home-made bomb exploded outside a house in Vienna where several Jewish families live, causing considerable damage and injuries. Residents said swastikas had often been smeared on a wall of the house.

## Dee ban to go

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Aldridge (Reuters) - Liberia will lift a ban on foreign journalists imposed after last month's coup attempt, in time for the inauguration of President-elect Samuel Doe on January 6, a presidential spokesman said.

## Strike threat

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Paris (Reuters) - French air controllers plan a one-day strike on Friday at the start of the Christmas holiday period so back a claim for improved pensions.

## Bauxite deal

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Moscow (Reuters) - Guyana will supply the Soviet Union with bauxite for seven years under a deal to be signed in Georgetown next month, Guyanese diplomatic sources said.

## Sneaky Santa

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Sydney (Reuters) - A man in a Santa Claus suit was arrested and charged with theft in a department store here after he helped himself to a sackful of goods, saying they were for poor and hungry children.

## Correction

Contrary to the figures in a report on December 13, EEC budget ministers were offering an additional £150 million in an overall budget of £19.5 billion.

## Basque fury at death of prisoner

From Harry Debelius Madrid

Demonstrators clashed with police in Pamplona and public transport was at a virtual standstill in San Sebastian yesterday as workers struck and Spain's Basque country tensely awaited the results of a second post-mortem examination of a suspected extremist, Mikel Zabaltza.

His disappearance three weeks ago while in police custody provoked violent demonstration in the north, and prompted questions in Parliament and from two bishops before the body was finally found.

Members of the Civil Guard found Zabaltza's handcuffed body on Sunday in the River Bidasoa, not far from where he was said to have escaped from members of the paramilitary force shortly before dawn on November 26.

Unconvinced by the findings of an examination yesterday in Pamplona which said drowning was the cause of death and which did not substantiate claims of torture, the Zabaltza family insisted on a second examination "by a recognized expert", to which the authorities agreed.

The Civil Guard, reacting to accusations by Basque sympathizers, said yesterday that it would take legal action in cases of libel and slander.

On December 8 the Bishop of San Sebastian, Mgr Jose Maria Setien, appealed from the public for clarification of the case.

Other Basques rounded up at the same time as Zabaltza say they heard him screaming repeatedly.

His fiancée, Señorita Idoia Ayerbe Iribar, said she was taken into custody on the same night and that she saw him early on November 26 in the Intxaurrondo Civil Guard barracks with a yellow plastic bag over his head and his hands behind his back, "probably handcuffed".

Later, she said she glimpsed "a heavy-set person like him" being carried on a stretcher through a hallway at the barracks and heard someone say: "He's in bad shape."

## Saddam in Moscow for Gulf War aid

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

President Saddam Hussein of Iraq arrived in Moscow yesterday for a surprise visit his first since 1978, which was expected to involve requests for increased Soviet military and economic aid to help to continue the six-year-old Gulf War.

The trip is the first by the Iraqi leader to a non-Arab state since the costly conflict with Iran started in September 1980. He met President Gromyko yesterday and a meeting with Mr Gorbachev is expected today.

Western observers note that the trip coincides with a recent upsurge in the fighting and reports that Iraq which receives backing from Syria, the Kremlin.

## Attack on supertanker limits Iran oil shuttle

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

A Bahrain (Reuters) - A Cypriot-registered supertanker, the Vulcan, limped yesterday to Iran's Sirri Island off terminal in the southern Gulf after having been hit by an Iraqi air attack.

Shipping sources said the vessel, of 162,029 gross tonnes and part of a shuttle between Sirri and the main Kharg Island terminal in the northern Gulf, was hit in the stern by a missile. A blaze was extinguished and there were no reports of casualties.

In Baghdad, a military spokesman said on Saturday that Iraqi planes had scored "an accurate and effective" hit on a ship off the Iranian coast the previous evening. It is not known if the Vulcan was carrying a full cargo of oil.

## Timber workers killed in ambush

From Keith Dalton Manila

Muslim rebels killed 16 people and wounded 35 others in an ambush yesterday on a lorry convoy carrying workers to a southern Philippines logging camp.

The state-run Philippine News Agency quoted witnesses as saying that about 300 heavily armed rebels of the muslim

secessionist force, the Moro National Liberation Front, ambushed the convoy near the mountain town of Munai in Lanao del Norte province.

Several hundred workers were being driven through forest lands escorted by an armoured personnel carrier and members of the local civilian militia when they were attacked.

## Cameramen barred from townships

From Ray Kennedy Johannesburg

A group of foreign television cameramen yesterday were served with orders banning them from entering black townships in the Cape Town area for the next three months.

The orders, signed by a police lieutenant, were served on two members of an American CBS crew and three representatives of World Television News in their personal capacities after they were detained in Cape Town's Guguletu township and taken to a police station.

Contravention of the orders could result in a fine of up to 500 rand (£130), six months imprisonment or both.

Last month the Government imposed a black-out on media coverage of unrest in areas where the state of emergency had been imposed - which include Cape Town's black townships.

But television crews have taken the view that they have a right to enter them when they are quiet.

Television networks fear the issuing of banning orders against individual cameramen is a prelude to action by the authorities to keep them out of the townships altogether.

In Johannesburg yesterday, Mr Brian Tilley, a freelance cameraman working for Dutch television, whose leg was broken in Mamelodi township outside Pretoria during a confrontation between police and cameramen at the weekend, said X-ray films of his leg showed two fragments of shotgun pellets near the break.

Police have made no comment on the incident.

## Police frustrate Walesa Shipyard march blocked

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Zomo riot police blocked a march of Solidarity supporters to the shipyard gates in Gdansk yesterday, but allowed the union leader, Mr Lech Walesa, to lay flowers and commemorate Polish workers shot by the authorities 15 years ago.

Mr Walesa was clearly disappointed. He had hoped that the march from the parish church of St Brygida's would merge with the shipyard workers leaving after the morning shift. The towering three steel and concrete crosses marking the 1970 shootings are next to the shipyard gates.

Instead, the Zomo, in helmets, and with shields and batons at the ready, cordoned off the area and let through only Mr Walesa and two aides. Most of the workers leaving the yard did not join the Solidarity leader as he stood in prayer.

Solidarity seems to have decided that the time has passed for huge, difficult-to-mobilize street demonstrations. The strategy now is to concentrate

on organizing opposition in factories and schools. The union has also found, to its own surprise, a sympathetic voice in parliament. Solidarity opposed recent parliamentary elections as sham democratic gestures.

But, as emerges from the minutes of a recent parliamentary session, at least one of the non-communist deputies is prepared to voice support not only for Solidarity but also to break other taboos.

The duty is Professor Ryszard Bender, a historian from the Catholic University of Lublin. The speech has not been published in official newspapers but the Polish equivalent of *Hansard* is obliged to print the speeches unexpurgated. Among the points he raised were:

● He hoped Parliament would start to "appreciate the importance of the values contributed by Solidarity and would ensure that they were reflected as far as possible in social practice." I do not need to prove how much

energy Solidarity released in society. Nor do I have to prove that its ideals are still held dear.

● Parliament should head the call of the church and free political prisoners, including five students arrested from his own university.

● The Government should recognize the right of the church to intervene on behalf of political prisoners.

● Mr Jerzy Urban, the government spokesman, was often guilty of "cheap optimism". "God be with him. Perhaps he can do no better. What I consider, especially harmful, though, is the fact that Mr Minister Urban chooses to lecture the Roman Catholic Church in Poland about what forms of pastoral work are appropriate."

● He criticized the appointment of a youth minister. Many young people were "ardent believers", he said, and he hoped that the minister, with God's help, would take that into account.

## EEC hones the fine print of reform

From Richard Owen, Brussels

European Foreign Ministers yesterday got down to the fine print of the EEC reforms adopted at the Luxembourg summit two weeks ago, with Italy trying to nudge the agreed Treaty of Rome revisions towards a more radical interpretation and Denmark tenuously holding the line against further expansion of reforms which it says already go too far.

Britain, in common with France and West Germany, the other members of the EEC, "big three", said it stuck by the text formulated at the summit after two days of debate. But some "technical retouching" might be possible to try to satisfy more ardent reformers, particularly over the powers of the European Parliament at Strasbourg.

The question of the Parliament is crucial to Italy, which has made ratification of the Luxembourg package conditional on its acceptability to Strasbourg.

The Parliament said last week that the reforms were inadequate, but reserved its final position until matters had been "clarified" by the Foreign Ministers, who ended their two-day session today.

The summit offered the Parliament a "second reading" of legislation, after which the Council of Ministers would still have the last word by unanimous vote.

The reformers want to see this strengthened by putting a time limit of three months on the council's final decision, and by laying down that if the council cannot agree the Parliament's version will prevail.

Last night Italy appeared to be backing down from this by insisting only that any rejected parliamentary amendments should none the less be still "taken into account" by the council.

The Foreign Ministers, who

## Pressure for Act of Union causes anxiety for Danes

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

reserved position on the harmonization of professional qualifications; France is unwilling to allow majority voting on the liberalization of air and sea transport; and Britain is still set firmly against new treaty provisions on employment, which Mrs Margaret Thatcher says run counter to British-sponsored passages reducing the burden of EEC controls over small businesses.

A further post-Luxembourg complication arises over continuing pressure from France, Italy and Holland for an overall Act of European Union, enshrining both the treaty revisions and the new treaty on a joint foreign policy. Denmark says any such umbrella or *chapeau*, as it is known in council circles, could sink any chance of ratification by Copenhagen once and for all.

In a parallel meeting, fisheries ministers yesterday began a two and possibly three-day effort to put the seal on EEC fisheries policy before next year, when Spain and Portugal, both of whom have strong fishing interests, join the Community.

The talks could founder over British objections to proposed reductions in cod and mackerel quotas in the North Sea and off the west coast of Scotland, even though these cuts are offset by a small rise in herring stocks.

## Rau moves to centre of stage

From Frank Johnson Bonn

Herr Johannes Rau, the Social Democratic (SPD) Prime Minister of North Rhine-Westphalia, yesterday took a further step towards becoming the politician most likely to be Chancellor after the next general election, if it is not again to be Herr Kohl.

At a meeting at Aalen, Herr Rau received the nomination, as Chancellor candidate, of the SPD executive and made what was described here as a "principle speech", a speech in which he said what he stood for.

Herr Rau said he wanted to be "Chancellor of all the citizens" and would run the reconciliation of society's different interests at the heart of his policy.

On foreign affairs, he called for a "second phase" of *Ospolilik* which would include working for the reduction of both sides' strategic weapons in Europe, more economic dealings between East and West and more cultural exchanges.

Both German states had a special responsibility to help to realize these policies, but he also emphasized that he favoured the "binding" of the Federal Republic into the Western Alliance. That assurance seems to have been included because Herr Rau does not want the Christian Democrats to be able to depict the SPD as anti-American or neutralist.

Herr Rau will not finally become the full party's choice as Chancellor candidate until the SPD conference in Nuremberg next summer. The general election is early in 1987.

Herr Rau emerged as the SPD's best hope of returning to power in Bonn after he was re-elected last March by a huge majority as Prime Minister of North Rhine-Westphalia. For months after that, opinion polls showed him ahead of Herr Kohl.

But the country's leading poll, *Index*, yesterday showed Herr Kohl one point ahead of him (45 per cent to 44 per cent), and the Government thus points ahead of the SPD, an increase of 1.5 per cent on the previous month.

## Italy appears to back down on power of Parliament

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

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## Moon back to an ecstatic welcome

From David Watts, Seoul

Chanting *Banzai* in a flood-lit Olympic stadium, 30,000 followers of the Rev Sun Myung Moon celebrated the return of their leader to South Korea last night at the end of his 15 month jail term in the United States.

Thousands of flags waved from the massed ranks of his disciples as Mr Moon and his wife Hak Ja-Ja, in pale blue traditional Korean dress, arrived to a carefully orchestrated welcome in front of numerous guests. They included three former presidents of Colombia and two former presidents of Costa Rica marking Mr Moon's recent establishment of the Association for the Unification of Latin America.

His conservative and religious supporters from the US included Congressman Marvin Dymally. The Japanese Prime Minister sent a message of support and a group of Diet members from the Liberal Democratic Party.

But notable for its absence was any kind of senior representative from the government of South Korea.

Above and behind the dais a large slogan caught the militant mood of the meeting: "Wel-

come Mr Sun Myung Moon on your victorious homecoming." Across the entrance gate in the freezing mist of Seoul hung the official title of the gathering: "The International Federation for Victory over Communism Rally for Determination of National Security."

In fact the 65-year-old leader of the Unification Church looked well and just as chubby as before he started serving his jail term for tax evasion in Danbury federal prison.

But the passage of time has clearly done nothing to assuage the anger of his followers and other religious leaders who feel that he was jailed on a technicality.

"His imprisonment shows he was racially and religiously discriminated against in the United States. The Rev Moon created and founded a very unique religion and personally I think he went to prison because of those activities," said the president of the Unification Church, Mr Yung Suk Choi, the first speaker in three-and-a-half hours of speech-making.

But the criticism of the US was mild compared to the purple passages of anti-commu-

nist rhetoric the extravagant praise of Mr Moon as "our saintly patron for God and for good", as a creator of the *Washington Times* newspaper and "the most outspoken anti-communist religious figure this century".

The president of the International Federation for the Victory over Communism in Japan, Mr Osamu Kuboki who read a message of support for the rally from Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Japanese Prime Minister, said both he and the former Prime Minister Mr

Walker, Moscow

lin's staunch ally, is planning a new ground offensive.

With France, the Soviet Union is a leading arms supplier to Iraq. The Soviet Union resumed its sales in 1983 after relations with Iran had soured over the suppression of the Iranian Communist Party and the expulsion from Tehran of 18 Soviet diplomats on subversion charges.

President Saddam's visit comes at an important time for Kremlin policy in the Middle East.

Under Mr Gorbachev, Moscow is working to regain a voice in the region through an international peace conference, and has increased private contacts with Israel.



## Lange demands guarantees to free jailed French agents

From Richard Long  
Wellington

New Zealand gave its first indication yesterday that it might consider freeing the two French secret service agents jailed after the Greenpeace bombing if it could be guaranteed that they would serve out their sentences in a penal institution in France.

New Zealand's Prime Minister, Mr David Lange, said: "I would want to know that there were guarantees and they were going to be imprisoned." He repeated that the New Zealand Government would not consider the "release to freedom" of the agents, Dominique Fric and Alain Mazari, who were jailed for 10 years for their part in the bombing of the protest ship Rainbow Warrior.

Mr Lange refused to give any information about repatriation negotiations between New Zealand and France in New York except to say that they had been adjourned at the weekend until the New Year.

Asked about the comments of the French Minister for External Relations, M. Roland Dumas, that governmental level negotiations were taking place for the release of the agents, he said the French had again raised it at the repatriation talks.

"Of course they have raised it," Mr Lange said, but indicated that the suggestion was not being discussed.

He would take a "realistic look" at any arrangement to

## Greenpeace off to Antarctic

Sydney: Greenpeace, the 1978 ecologist ship, left here yesterday for Antarctica despite the worst ice conditions in 15 years and criticism that it is ill-prepared for its mission to declare the continent a world park (AP reports).

The organization plans to establish a base camp in the Ross Dependency, which is controlled by New Zealand, to monitor its use by the 18 Antarctic Treaty nations.

"Our task is to prevent Antarctica from becoming yet another wilderness despoiled by greed and insensitivity," a spokesman, Mr Peter Watkins, said. Greenpeace fears that colonization and mineral exploitation could make it the site of military conflict.

release them to a French prison, but would require guarantees.

Mr Lange declined to comment on the size of damages being sought from Paris, although in an interview published before the resumption of the talks a week ago he agreed that between NZ\$15 million and 20 million (about £5.5-7.5 million) was a rough estimate.

That answer, quoted by some news agencies, was an assurance from Mr Lange, brought the response from M. Dumas that the claim was ridiculous.

## PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE

### S Korea: Lee Tae-bok

By Caroline Moorehead

The owner of a small publishing house in Seoul, Lee Tae-bok, is being held in solitary confinement in Taejeon prison.

He is in the fifth year of a 20-year sentence, charged with publishing "pro-communist books" and organizing groups of students and workers to "instigate rebellion" in preparation for a communist revolution. His translations include works by Herbert Marcuse and Christopher Hill.

Friends fear for his health. During his trial before Seoul District Criminal Court, he and 25 co-defendants testified that they had all been tortured under interrogation.

Mr Lee said he had been stripped, tied to a board and beaten; he had been tortured with electric shocks and beaten on the soles of his feet until he agreed to sign a statement prepared by the authorities.

It is believed that he has not recovered from the torture. He has chronic back ache and reports say that he has a testicular infection. Despite hospital examinations, he is not thought to be receiving adequate medical attention.



Lee Tae-bok: health fear

## Poll boost for Lisbon Government

From Martina de la Cal  
Lisbon

The clear winner in Portugal's municipal elections on Sunday was the centre-right Social Democrat Party of the Prime Minister, Professor Cavaco Silva. And a clear loser was President Eanes' Democratic Renewal Party.

In the election of mayors and 20,000 other officials in the 305 municipalities, results yesterday from 273 areas gave the Social Democrats 34.6 per cent of the vote (137 mayors), the Socialists 27.2 per cent (72 mayors), the Communists 19 per cent (45 mayors), the Christian Democrats 10 per cent, and the Democratic Renewal Party 4.7 per cent (three mayors).

The turnout was a record low, with only 64 per cent of those eligible voting.

The Social Democrats have gained in strength since the October 6 parliamentary election, in which they came in first with 30 per cent and defeated the Socialists of the former prime minister, Dr Mario Soares.

They lost 17 per cent of their votes to the new Democratic Renewal Party, and the Social Democrats took power with a minority government.

The poor weekend showing by the Democratic Renewal Party may have been due to the fact that neither the President nor his wife, Senhora Manuela Eanes, campaigned on its behalf. In the 115 municipalities it contested the President's party lost back to the Socialists 20 per cent of the votes obtained in October.

The Communists held their own against a united assault by the Social Democrats and the Socialists to dislodge them from power in agrarian reform lands and the industrial belt around Lisbon.

Leading article, page 11

## Yesterday's man back in action

### Ben Bella challenges the Algerian establishment

By Nicholas Ashford, Diplomatic Correspondent

Two leaders of Algeria's war of independence from France stepped out of the history books yesterday to launch a "united front" opposed to the Algerian Government led by President Chadli Benjedid.

The two were Mr Ahmed Ben Bella and Mr Ait Ahmed Hocine, founder members of the revolutionary council of the National Liberation Front (FLN) which spearheaded the bloody eight-year struggle against French rule.

Mr Ben Bella, whose name became a symbol of anti-colonialism during the 1950s and 1960s, went on to become the first president of Algeria after independence. However he was overthrown in a military coup in 1965 and spent the next 15 years in prison or under house arrest.

He was freed in 1980 and has spent the last five years in exile in Europe, currently in Switzerland, where he has been planning the establishment of an opposition party which would bring political pluralism to what is now a one-party state.

Mr Ben Bella, who will be 69 on Christmas Day, emphasised that the "front" he is setting up with Mr Ait Ahmed is not a political party but simply a programme around which he hopes opponents of the present Algerian Government will rally.

## Galleries in New York

### Taste and true enterprise in celebrating the past

As New York's reputation as a forcing-ground for exciting new artistic talent ineluctably fades - not even the most single-minded L-LoVe-New Yorker nowadays is likely to claim that you will find wonders at every turn in the left-hand of SoHo, NoHo and such - the city's standing as an Establishment showcase is over and over confirmed and increased. It helps, of course, that the major public museums and galleries have the money to do it, but taste and true enterprise are not lacking either in New York's celebrations of the artistic past, whether that of America or that of the world at large. One could argue over the decadence implied by such a situation, and some locals do. But nothing is permanent, least of all in New York, and until the wind changes it would be ungrateful to harp too much on the paucity of good new art and fail to enjoy the splendours of the rest.

At present there is not so much emphasis on the blockbuster show. The only one which looks seriously like a contender, Liechtenstein: The Princely Collections, at the Metropolitan Museum of Art until May 1, is not in fact presented that way. True, it has the usual massive catalogue and its own gift-shop full of reproductions and scarves and ties and records and books connected with or derived from the show, but it is entered without ceremony on general admission to the museum and therefore attracts only sensible crowds, so that its major works can be comfortably seen.

In any case, many of them are so large that they would rear well over the heads of any crowd, however dense: particularly the Rubenses, such as the vast *Assumption of the Virgin* and the series of six narrative paintings and two decorative pieces devoted to the life and patriotic works of the Roman consul Decimus Mus, which occupy the whole of one of the Met's larger galleries. For those whose taste goes less towards

the monumental there are some admirable portraits by Rubens and Van Dyck and fine earlier German and Netherlandish works like the *St Eustace* by Lucas Cranach the Elder and the *Portrait of a Canon* by Quentin Massys. Not to mention the Liechtensteins' Golden Carriage of 1738, decorated by Boucher's workshop, and more imposing sculptures (by Giovanni Bologna and others) than you could shake a guidephone at.

So much grandeur and aristocratic hauteur is endearing: the Liechtenstein collections are easy to admire, but hard to warm to. On the whole it is a relief to come down a bit to the Metropolitan's more domestic shows of Augustus Saint-Gaudens (until January 26) and John Frederick Kensett (until January 19). Though with Saint-Gaudens the domestic scale is only relative: looking at the gigantic sculptured mantelpiece for the Cornelius Vanderbilt II House (1881-83), for instance, one cannot but reflect that, if the Vanderbilts were not Liechtensteins, they were certainly trying. In the main, though, Saint-Gaudens is represented with smaller portrait panels, reduced versions of such inescapable works as the *Diana* and the *Standing Lincoln*, and, rather touching, a selection of the carvings with which he began his sculptural career at the age of 13. The images are solid, clear and memorable, and yet there is finally something rather anemic about the show, accurately reflecting, I think, something rather anemic about the artist.

John Frederick Kensett, one of the founders of the Hudson River School of landscape painting and leading Luminist, is not anemic, but it needs a rather surprising knowledge of his context in mid-nineteenth-century American art to respond fully to his quietly glowing scenes of sea and river. All the same, even at that date the effect is specifically and recognizably American.

A continuing American strain in landscape response can be found almost a century later in the work of Ralston Crawford, featured in a valuable reassessment at the Whitney Museum (until February 2). Crawford is at once a singular and an exemplary figure. He began in the Thirties as one of the group of American painters, known as Precisionists, who found inspiration in the bold, simple, almost abstract shapes of industrial buildings and city rooftops; he was also an excellent photographer, often photographing much the same scenes as he painted. But whereas Scheeler and Demuth stuck at that, Crawford carried it all a few logical steps further: into partial and then total abstraction. Even the paintings done just before his death in 1978 retain "representational" titles, and walking round the show one can see by just what steps the process of abstraction from observed reality was achieved. In his own very different way, Crawford followed much the same solitary path as Pasmore and Moynihan in Britain, and suffered misunderstanding and rejection because of it. Sad that reinstatement comes only some years after his death.

The Whitney's other important winter show, *High Styles: Twentieth-Century American Design* (until February 16), is by comparison very disappointing. A lot of the problem has to do with hype: promised the "first comprehensive assessment of the subject", we are fobbed off with quite a small show picking one or two examples of each notable trend in an apparently arbitrary fashion, so as to make no points clearly except to those who can pick up the merest allusion.

What appears to be a jumble of East and West Coast styles, modernist and revivalist, does in fact constitute the skeleton of an interesting and valid show, but to make its points properly it would need to be at least three times the size, and have a much less flighty and decorative catalogue.

## Dance

### Rare delicacy and phrasing

It must have been gratifying for London City Ballet and its royal patron, the Princess of Wales, that by far the most brilliant individual performance in its fund-raising gala at Sadler's Wells on Sunday came from the company's own leading dancer, Marian St. Claire, in the *Walpurgis Night pas de deux*. The speed, delicacy, lightness and musical phrasing of her dancing were such as we do not often see nowadays. Her pre-eminence looked effortlessly achieved in spite of competition from a number of guests, notable among whom were Matz Skoog as her partner, Peter Jacobson in the *Don Quixote pas de deux* and Maryon Lane, Donald MacLeary and Wayne Sleep in various bits of light-hearted nonsense.

The gala ended, for me, a busy and varied weekend of ballet that had begun on Friday with two further first appearances in leading roles in the Royal Ballet's new *Giselle*. Fiona Chadwick, although showing some hesitancy and incurring one or two contretemps, made a sweetly demure heroine, and Ashley Page gave a sympathetic account of Hilarion, but I am still hoping for an interpretation that is going to illuminate and transfigure the production, which, though mainly sound, is not yet exciting.

The highlight of my weekend was a couple of what I might, without disrespect, call bargain basement premieres by Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet at the Congress Theatre, Eastbourne: Susan Crow and Graham Lustig as both soloists in the company who have worked hard at choreography in their own time. Their reward was to be allowed to mount a short ballet each with a production budget of only £1,000. Other recent productions have cost from 10 to almost 300 times as much.

The new works are enjoyable out of all proportion to their cost. Both choreographers have chosen attractive and unfamiliar music. The Concertino for harpsichord and string orchestra by the English composer Walter Leigh, who died in action at Tobruk in 1942, is the basis of Lustig's *Caught in Time*. Its Handelian style has



Fiona Chadwick's sweetly demure Giselle

inspired patterns in which movement is tossed from one dancer to another among a cast of nine, most of whom have brief solo opportunities.

There is both humour and a touch of mystery in Lustig's abstract choreography. Crow's *Track and Field* is also lively and entertaining, taking as its motif a combination of ancient and modern sports - "Young Spartans" as envisaged by Degas in a well-known painting, and latter-day runners and athletes. Tim Shortall's designs neatly combine the old and new themes.

This work's energy is strongly underpinned by the Rounds for string orchestra composed by David Diamond (an American, born 1915) in response to a commission from Dimitri

Mitropoulos to "write me a happy work". Its cast of eight, again with brief opportunities for solo display, live up to the music's cheerful clarity.

These two works, unpretentious but well crafted, with engagingly cheerful movement, can be seen again at Sadler's Wells early next month.

The Eastbourne programmes found the company heavily depleted in its solo ranks by injury but in good heart. The mixed bill also included notable performances by Vincent Hamam and Peter Jacobsson, both new in *Paquita*, and by several interesting newcomers in *The Lady and the Fool*, including exactly like Stan Laurel.

John Percival

## Open rehearsal

familiarity with the music, of course.

Admittedly in this open rehearsal, sponsored by the Society for the Promotion of New Music, the conductor, Oliver Knussen, was at pains to explain the technical processes at work in David Saver's *relief*, a tough nut of a piece, scored for mixed wind, two double basses and percussion, in which instrumental groups insistently break free from an underlying strictly-coordinated framework.

But Saver's own note gave

the listener hints enough, I thought, and I doubt whether he heard anything in his music that he had not clearly heard in his mind before. That said, he must have been grateful for aural verification, and we were at least treated to two complete runs-through.

Nicholas Harbord is by profession a plant molecular geneticist, whatever that may mean. His song-cycle on ancient Chinese texts, *Ching Chueh*, was dealt with more satisfactorily from the audience's point of view: just two plays-through with odd technical points made by Knussen during the first. But

the music suffers from a basic flaw, for the instruments, this time a wind and string group, often totally swamp the singer, here the valiant Rosemary Hardy, and she is required to sing in a cruelly high register for most of the time.

Yet Harbord is able to create considerable atmosphere from his plethora of notes, though it was interesting and perhaps significant that he preferred to suspend time where Saver confidently masters and manipulates it.

Stephen Pettitt



The lithograph as central statement of Toulouse-Lautrec's career: *Woman at the Tub - The Tub* (1896)

Not surprisingly, the Cooper-Hewitt does this sort of thing much better, since that is its primary business: its current survey shows, *The Modern Spirit: Glass from Finland* (until January 5) and *The Golden Eye* (until February 23), which explores the cross-fertilization between Indian art and Western design in recent years, are both modest and clearly circumscribed in their aims and do exactly what they set out to do.

That is what all worthwhile exhibitions should do for us: show us things we do not know or establish hitherto unseen connections among things we do. Both these requirements are admirably fulfilled in the almost adjacent Jewish Museum's *The Circle of Montparnasse* (until February 2), which takes as its subject the astonishing assemblage of Jewish artists in Paris between 1905 and 1945. Just that it does not try in advance to force them all into some construct of artistic Jewishness, but brings together characteristic works and stands back to

see, and let us see, what emerges. Very illuminating the result is, too. It juxtaposes artists like Chagall, Soutine, Lipchitz, Kisling and Mané-Katz, whom one immediately thinks of as Jewish, along with Modigliani and Pascin, whose Jewishness one knows but tends to forget, and others, like Marcoussis, Henri Hayden and Sonia Delaunay, whose religious and ethnic affiliations seldom if ever cross the mind. Whether the show brings us any nearer to defining a specific Jewish strain in art I am not sure, but it and its information-packed catalogue certainly offer much food for thought and it is a great pleasure to encounter such lesser-known artists as the vigorous sculptor Chana Orloff and Marcvena, whose retrospective I was recently admiring in Paris.

The Museum of Modern Art has two big shows which work in the same way: *Contrasts of Form* (until January 7) and *Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec* (until January 26). The first collects more than 150 works

illustrating the development, and persistence, of geometric abstract art from 1910 up to date. Almost no one of any importance is omitted and the concentration on just this one type of abstractionism pays dividends in the clarity with which the story is told and the points are made just from what is on the walls, with no need for elaborate verbal explanations.

The Lautrec show also manages, against all odds, to say something new about its almost over-familiar subject, by selecting his lithographic work as the central statement of his career and showing almost all of it, with paintings and drawings in support. The thesis may under-value the paintings, but it shakes up our received assumptions in a very salutary fashion and, if combined in the memory with the Chicago Art Institute's great show of the paintings six years ago, offers the most comprehensive acquaintance with Lautrec we are ever likely to have while scarcely taking the edge off our appetite.

John Russell Taylor

## Concerts

### Right off Broadway

LPO/Lopez-Cobos  
Festival Hall

That's Entertainment! Or so we were strenuously persuaded on Sunday night. Broadway, in fact, never seemed further away: after a swirlingly stylish arrangement of the Schwartz/Dietz number by the London Philharmonic's principal horn Richard Bissill, we were soon back to the concrete and clay.

Neither the programming nor the personnel seemed calculated to do more than look good on a poster. Ali McGraw, silkily narrating *Peter and the Wolf*, got her fair share of vulpine whistles. But Andrei Gavrilov had injured his right hand, so the Prokofiev concerto which would have given some sense of balance to the evening was replaced by Ravel's *Concerto in D* for left hand. Gavrilov and Jesus Lopez-Cobos, conducting, made its swaggering sarabande seem not a million miles away from the evening's overture. But it was a performance of hard, neat outlines, glitzy rhythms and

only precious, short moments of Gavrilov's most lucid lyricism.

Then came Andrew Lloyd Webber's *Requiem*. Freed from its New York razzmatazz, its television focus, its topical consecration, it could at last stand alone to make its case as a secular repertoire piece. And it was pretty hard work. The problem is not, after all, one of yardsicks. *Cats*, *Starlight Express*, *Faure* and *Verdi* are irrelevant. *Stainer and Oliver* to *Calvary* are the true relations of this late reincarnation of Victorian religiosity. It is simply that there is too little to measure.

The best of ideas strike once, and die; the worst develop a lurid tarnish with time. Arthur Davies and Paul Miles-Kingston made a valiant attempt to waken their vocal lines from rigor mortis; Sarah Brightman, ably supported by the London Philharmonic Chorus, courageously wrenched the voice out of her tiny body once again; and the LPO played with generous commitment.

Hilary Finch

Philharmonia/Preston  
Festival Hall

Questions of authenticity in pre-classical music seemingly do not resolve themselves any more easily than they ever have done in a symphony-orchestra context. Confronted with a large Philharmonia string section for *Messiah*, Simon Preston had shrewdly decided on horses for courses, using the whole apparatus for the choruses and various progressively smaller permutations for the arias. In fact it turned out that the full-size section played with exemplary cleanliness and precision throughout, thus vindicating the large-scale approach; and at the other end of the spectrum even a continuo bass-line of just two cellos and one double-bass had no problems filling the ample spaces of the Festival Hall. So where does that leave us?

Perhaps with the conclusion that - with Handel anyway - such matters count for much less than is often thought, as long as the right things are going on musically. In this performance, by and large, they were, in spite of the odd post-Handelian stylistic secretion; Preston's tempi were on the deliberate side but never dragged, and the right kind of un-bloated grandeur was much in evidence. Handel's ceaselessly inspired music was unfolded pleasurably rather than thrillingly, until Anne Collins's wonderful

account of "He was despised" - sustained with grave contralto tone, and with some lovely ornamentation in the *de capo* section - single-handedly seemed to galvanize the whole performance into life. Some hitherto rather lacklustre solo singing from Helen Donath, Anthony Rolfe Johnson and John Tomlinson improved dramatically. The Philharmonia Chorus, though also large in number, sang with remarkable clarity throughout - excellent sopranos and altos, for instance, in "And He shall purify". Incidentally, full marks for courage to those determined individuals of the audience who remained proudly standing throughout the "Hallelujah" chorus - another area of performance practice which is authentic in spirit if not in letter!

Malcolm Hayes

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## The tragedy of schizophrenia: where the progressive vision of community care falls down

# Through an open door to despair

Dennis is on remand at Arley Prison, Leeds, charged with knocking over an old woman at Leeds City Bus Station. He is a gentle but severely damaged schizophrenic whom nobody wants. He has been ill since his early twenties, when he was starting on a musical career. For 10 years he was in and out of mental hospitals on the crazy carousel of the open-door treatment policy.

He was turned out of one bed-sitter or hostel after another, eventually ending up in the Camberwell reception centre in London. He has been in court on numerous minor offences for altering drug prescriptions and in one case stealing a bottle of aftershave to drink.

The present way of treating people like Dennis is to let them live in the community with the support of a network of services provided by local and health authorities. It is intended that they go once a week to the local hospital out-patients department for medication (assuming they remember the appointment), that social workers will help them with problems; a day centre and sheltered workshop will provide a social life and an occupation; and if they have no relatives to live with, they will be found a place in a flat shared with other mentally ill people, a group home, a hostel or lodgings with a caring landlady.

Does this work? Portsmouth is a model area being created on a "patchwork" system. The town will be split into five areas, each having a day centre with two crisis beds. There are 43 community psychiatric nurses, the highest number per head of population in the country. St James's, the area's main psychiatric hospital has been slimmed to 400 beds and the plan is to reduce it to about 150 for long-stay patients, mainly elderly.

Portsmouth Housing Association has only six group homes for those people with chronic mental illness. "For most ex-patients it's either homelessness, night shelters or whatever bed they can find in the private sector," says Terry Hammond, who has been involved in 30 different schemes for housing the mentally ill. "In the last few years, there's been a vast shipment of patients from the hospital who then become lost in the community. No statistics are kept and they drift from town to town."

The really sick and needy, when they leave hospital, stream to Southsea, an old-fashioned seaside resort full of cheap boarding houses. Many are now being used as homes for the mentally sick; the Department of Health and Social Security pays up to £110 a week



**The forgotten illness**

As mental hospitals close, Marjorie Wallace, in part two of her investigation, describes the misery of patients allowed to drift without a proper home

per person for registered accommodation and £55 unregistered. A condition of registration is that a trained nurse is available 24 hours a day.

The money is so attractive that some psychiatric nurses have left the hospital to set up lodgings houses. They have the advantage that they can select the least troublesome patients, even making arrangements with them before leaving the wards. There are stories of nurses "poaching" patients from one another to keep their new homes filled. "Some places are good," says Ken Preston, Portsmouth's rehabilitation officer, "but some are just institutions where there is even less for the patient to do during the day."

**'At least in hospital these people had some dignity'**

I found Michael, who is 70, living in an unregistered home in Byerly Road, Portsmouth, with 12 other ragged, grimy, elderly men, a number of them mentally ill. The house has three bedrooms and a lounge which is also used as a sleeping area. Michael shares his bedroom with three others; he has the top place on a bunk bed. The landlady, Mrs Walker, is in her seventies and has a chronic mental illness. "For most ex-patients it's either homelessness, night shelters or whatever bed they can find in the private sector," says Terry Hammond, who has been involved in 30 different schemes for housing the mentally ill. "In the last few years, there's been a vast shipment of patients from the hospital who then become lost in the community. No statistics are kept and they drift from town to town."

Michael moved to the house about 10 years ago after discharge from hospital. His treatment now is a fortnightly injection administered by a community nurse. He would like to leave, but does not know how. "I'm frightened of Peter," he whispered on the doorstep.

John, an exchange nurse from a psychiatric hospital, applied for transfer to become a community nurse. He is disillusioned by what he has seen but is afraid to talk. "I am appalled by the places I have to

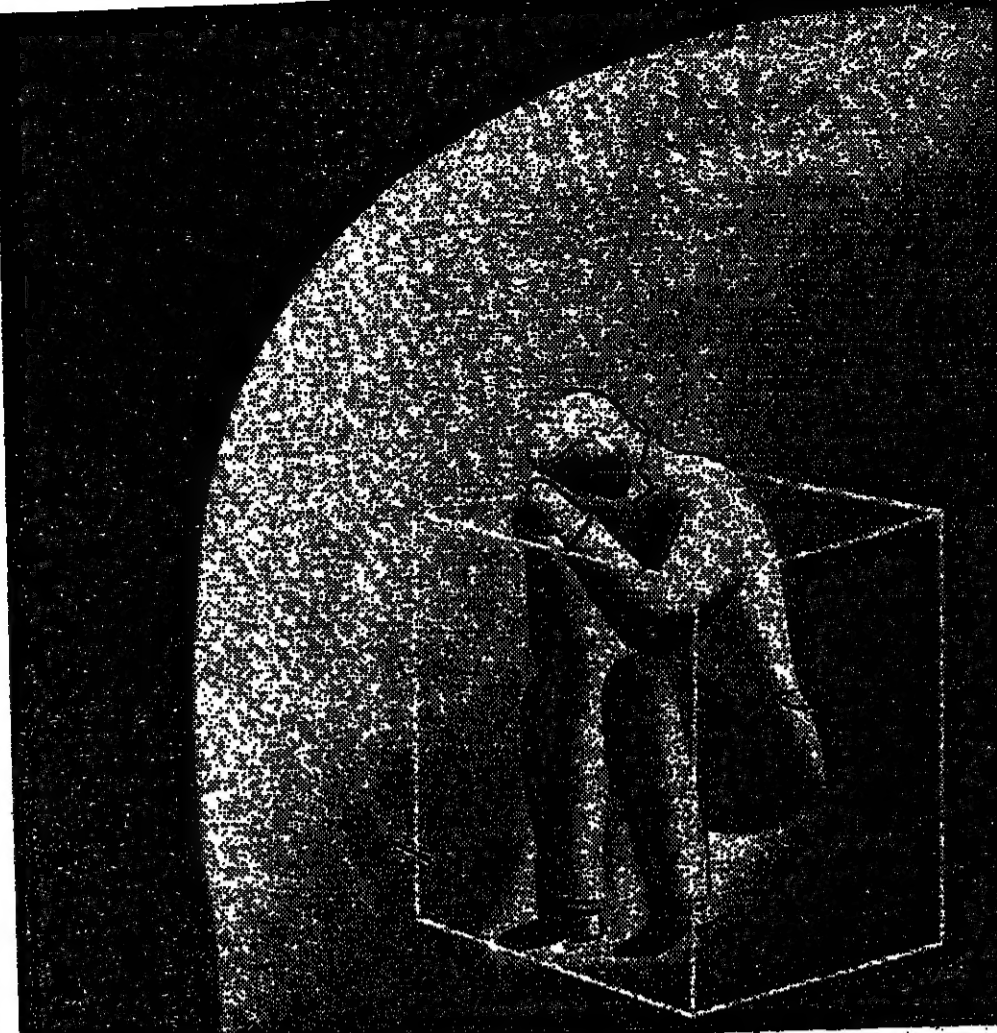
visit", he says. "At least in hospital these people had some dignity and something to do. These places are so filthy and lonely. Last weekend I took a meal to an elderly mentally ill woman. She didn't have a piece of cutlery to eat it with. I had to borrow from next door. The people in charge don't want to hear these stories. Everybody wants to believe that community care is progressive."

Last year the local authority investigated Southsea boarding houses. So far, out of 90 houses inspected by the environmental health officer, 76 have failed to fulfil the minimum standards for houses in multiple occupation and 28 have been recommended for prosecution.

In large cities, which have an irresistible attraction for schizophrenia yet no money to provide facilities, the situation is worse. The Moseley district of Birmingham is a gathering place for ex-patients. At the Kinross centre they can drop in for tea during the day, but on Sundays there is nowhere to go. "The level of after care for patients is non-existent," says Derek Hall, who runs the centre. "You can see some of them going back and forward across the road counting their steps. They've nothing else to do. It's very sad."

He is also concerned about the bed and breakfast houses where ex-patients are sent. "Some of these are deplorable. The police had to rescue an old man who had been locked up all weekend by his landlady. He had not been fed from Friday to Monday though the DHSS pays for him to have a meal a day. The landlady controlled his benefit book. The social services could do nothing as it was a private home and they have no right of entry." I talked to two young men, one who still lived there and one who had left. They confirmed the stories but when I went there the door was shut in my face.

A few streets away Mrs Violet Harley runs the Clare Hotel for 36 ex-mental patients, many severely dependent. She charges £70 a week but she has trained staff and looks after her guests carefully. She is worried about bed and breakfast homes such



as the one described above. "This sort of work is wide open to abuse and can attract the wrong people. There was one woman I fetched from prison and looked after at my hotel. She stole and lied and I asked her to leave. She immediately set up her own home for the mentally ill."

The situation is worse in London. In Greater London in 1981 23,972 people were discharged from mental hospitals; only 417 were taken into local authority residential care. Seven London boroughs do not have a home or hostel to care for the mentally ill.

Everybody in the field agrees that community care has not worked. Most blame lack of funding and bridging finance (to look after a mental patient in the community is more expensive than in hospital); others say that the concept did not take account of a proportion of patients who would never find a welcome in the outside world. The old mental hospitals are due to disappear, the buildings and land are being sold, but the alternatives promised in government white papers have for the most part, not been built.

Dr Rosalind Furlong, consultant psychiatrist at Friern Hospital, London, says: "The danger is that the hospital will discharge a patient into the community without knowing if he is able to cope. There if he is thrown out of every hostel or lodgings, there will be nowhere for him to return. The hospital beds will be closed and the land turned into housing estates. It looks a better deal for the patient initially, but in fact he has far fewer rights and less security than he did before."

The National Association for Mental Health (Mind), the pressure group which has been in the forefront in promoting

the hospital closures, now admits something is wrong. "There is a looming crisis," says Christopher Heginbotham, Director of Mind. "What is happening is a disaster. There is very little community care provided. Nowhere is there a comprehensive service reflecting our objectives to help people rebuild their lives."

So where are the missing patients? Most will have joined or tried to join their parents at home. Some will be in lodgings and some are wandering the streets and sleeping rough. The police are disturbed by the numbers they take to hospital who are then turned away. "It's a race as to who gets back to the station, the patient or us. But where can he go? A police cell is not the right place for a sick person. There was a recent case where seven hospitals serving the London area refused to accept a violent young man," says Inspector Peter Dowse, who is responsible for the policy adopted by the Metropolitan Police towards the mentally ill.

**'This sort of work can attract the wrong people'**

"I started to talk to some of these people in the streets," says Dr Malcolm Weller, consultant psychiatrist at three North London hospitals. "I found almost all of them had fallen out of any kind of medical care. The new policies have created a large group of mentally ill people who are also physically ill, scraping out existence and sleeping on park benches. However, inadequate hospital treatment is it is better than this. Inevitably, many end up in prison. While they're closing 30 hospitals, they're

planning to build 14 new prisons", says Dr Malcolm Weller. As the pressure on hospitals continues, they are being forced to discharge patients without any provision. Gladys is due to leave the Royal Free in London where she has been acutely ill after a post-natal breakdown. On learning that she was suffering from schizophrenia, the father of her baby gave it to a relative and refused to take Gladys back. "We can get no place for her until she is proved technically 'vulnerable homeless'," says Joy Pappenheim, the social worker involved. So Gladys, depressed and afraid, will leave the lodgings offered, however unsuitable they are, she will be "voluntary homeless" and no one will be responsible.

For some ex-patients, this prospect is too much. Michael became a schizophrenic at 23, having up to his career as an artist. He spent several turbulent years in and out of hospital and terrorized his family. "He used to fine up the knives and point them in my direction wherever I moved," his mother recalls. "He even threatened us with an axe." He was admitted to Friern Hospital but discharged because it was no longer hospital policy to retain people who were unlikely to improve.

Six weeks later his mother heard that his body had been found in a river not far from a house where the family had lived when he was a child.

**TOMORROW**  
The patients who slipped through the net

## Sick boy no one wanted to help

A hunched figure shuffled down the corridor of Laburnum ward, the locked area for the most disturbed patients in Napsbury Hospital, near Watford. He wanders among senile old men with stained jerseys and blank faces. His mother, Jean, stands helplessly as he crouches on the floor and looks at her with a threatening glare, his muscles tensed as though about to spring for her throat.

It is a disturbing experience and impossible to believe that this angry, emaciated creature is the sensitive, scholarly looking young man I had seen in photographs.

A young Chinese staff nurse taps him gently and asks that he speak to his mother. David gives a slow hissing sound and turns away. At 28 David is a pathetic figure, his body twitching and shaking, possibly the result of years of medication. This locked ward is the best care he has yet received for the illness which has been destroying him and his family for 12 years.

"It was very sudden. He had taken eight O levels. He was a bright normal boy living with us, his elder brother, and two younger sisters," his mother says. "Then he began to say strange things about how he had a devil inside him telling him what to do. He would get a look of terror in his eyes, as though he were possessed. We were frightened by his expression."

David began to suffer from hallucinations and his parents took him to the doctor, and he was taken to Sharncliffe Psychiatric Unit at Watford.

The worst experience was the night David discharged himself from hospital, climbed a drain-pipe at his home, broke a window and began to ransack the house, taking out drawers and holding his family hostage.

"They always made us feel it was our fault," says Jean. "We refused to take him as an in-patient and advised the family to leave him to leave home. Jean broke into tears as she recalls how he walked away, a list of charities for the homeless in his hands."

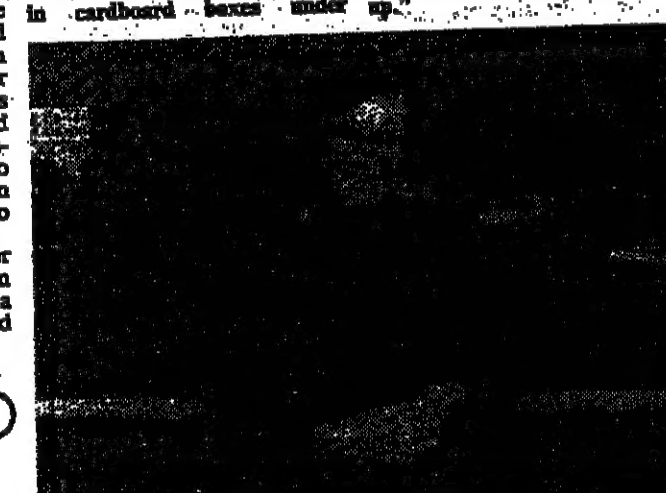
For the next year David slept in cardboard boxes under

Charing Cross arches. It was 1981 and one of the coldest winters on record. In 1982 he was arrested for stealing a T-shirt, spent six weeks on remand in Brixton and appeared before Watford magistrates. His lack of care shocked Mr Edward Kennedy, the chairman of the bench. The court was told that the staff at Sharncliffe wing had said he needed treatment but they could not cope with him there. They also heard that although the doctor at Sharncliffe Prison felt he was ill, he did not think he was sufficiently ill for an order to be made to keep him in hospital under the Mental Health Act.

Mr Kennedy said "It is quite irresponsible that he should be thrown out for this difference of opinion in the medical world. If he was knocked down by a bus he would get instant treatment." David was freed on bail, but yet again he had nowhere to go. It was the Church Army that came to his rescue. When he was in an acute schizophrenic episode, an Army official took him to Sharncliffe Hospital near St Albans and threatened to chain himself to the railings if David was not admitted.

Eight months later he discharged himself and disappeared. Since he was a voluntary patient, the hospital was not obliged to inform anyone or alert the social services. His parents reported him missing and six weeks later they received a letter from him from Wineson Green Prison, Birmingham. He had fallen asleep on the train, ended up in Rugby, and having no cash, only a cheque from his benefits which the hospital had given him, he had stolen a 39p pork pie from the station buffet. The judge ordered that he should receive treatment in a psychiatric hospital for a minimum of six months.

"For the first time in many years I can sleep knowing that he is safe," says Jean. "He is known as the boy no one wanted to help. If I tried I was called a smothering mother, stopping him from being independent. But there was nothing I could do. He was just too ill to grow up."



David in less troubled times before illness took its grip

## Chequered paths towards the big prize money

Yesterday at the headquarters of FIDE, the World Chess Federation in Lucerne, two envelopes were opened. These contained the prize money bids for the revenge World Chess Championship between the reigning champion Gary Kasparov, and Anatoly Karpov.

Florencio Campomanes, the Filipino president of FIDE, had not been alone in expecting wildly extravagant bids of up to \$2 million from cities as diverse as Kuala Lumpur, Istanbul, Marseilles, and Belgrade.

In the event it was London and Leningrad which made offers. London, supported by the G.L.C., offered 1.8 million Swiss francs (£600,000) and Leningrad 1 million. It is now up to Campomanes to decide on the venue which he must do by January 13.

On paper, London has all the advantages, but as Kasparov is a star in both East and West and with detente in mind, it would be politic for the British Chess Federation to offer to split the coming match 12 games in London and 12 in Leningrad.

With prizes like this at stake, (spoils being divided five-eighths to the winner and three-eighths to the loser), it would take just three world title victories to catapult a champion into sterling millionaire status. But this has not always been the case. The first World Chess Champion, Wilhelm Steinitz, from Bohemia, died in penury in 1900. Even the great Alexander Alekhine went to his death penniless, in a cheap Portuguese hotel in 1946.

The man who changed all that was the mercurial American, Bobby Fischer, who single-handedly dragged chess out of its financial backwater. The first non-Soviet challenger since 1948, Fischer's match with Boris Spassky at Reykjavik in 1972, attracted a prize fund of \$50,000. This was doubled when the British financier Jim



Summit meeting: Kasparov (left) and Karpov in Moscow, 1985

Slater, hurling taunts of "chicken", added his own incentive to persuade the suddenly hesitant Fischer to come out and play.

A trend had been set, but Fischer nearly torpedoed the whole undertaking when he refused to defend his title in 1975 and, in the process, turned down the biggest purse in the history of the game. President Marcos of the Philippines offered £3 million for the winner and £2 million for the loser on condition that the match was played in Manila.

Fischer made one television appearance, in a *Bob Hope Special*, then withdrew from the limelight, joined Garret Ted Armstrong's Church of God and handed over his assets of £100,000 to the church.

Anatoly Karpov took the title of World Champion by default, and Fischer went into a 13-year hibernation from which he has still not emerged. The Howard Hughes of chess, Fischer has not played a single public move

since wrenching the title from Spassky. Financial interest was maintained in the championship matches of 1978 and 1981 when Karpov twice met the defender, Victor Korchnoi. The prize fund increased to £200,000, but without Fischer the 1975 dream of millions hanging on one match was shattered.

But the question remained: what would happen to the purse if the world championship were between two Soviet citizens? Would the huge prizes of 1972, 1978 and 1981 survive a shift behind the Iron Curtain?

This was put to the test with the appearance of the brash young challenger, Gary Kasparov from Azerbaijan. With Kasparov facing Anatoly Karpov, the cool Muscovite champion of ten years, it was only the USSR which made a bid for their 1984 match. By then, Florencio Campomanes, the Filipino president of the World Chess Federation (FIDE) had decreed that the minimum fund for a world match would be £300,000. But since the match was a purely internal Soviet affair, there could be no real check on whether the official and actual prize funds balanced. Authoritative rumour had it that the players were competing for 70,000 golden rouble certificates, half a century's salary for an average worker.

After Campomanes aborted that first match, international interest, aroused by the controversy, mushroomed. When bids were submitted for the 1983 rematch, set for September, London, offered a prize fund of one million Swiss francs. This was topped by Sw Fr 1,600,000

Kasparov's chance to make enormous sums will arrive if he survives the coming rematch with Karpov. Should he succeed, organizers of tournaments, manufacturers of chess computers and publishers of chess books will beat a path to him rather than Karpov.

**Raymond Keene**

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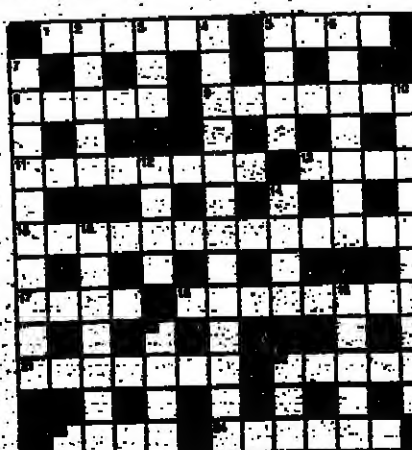
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**'Chess has been dragged out of its financial backwater'**

## CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 828)

- ACROSS**  
1 Decadent (6)  
2 Ridicule (4)  
3 In midst of (5)  
4 Common Jewish language (7)  
11 Water tortoise (8)  
12 Indigo (4)  
13 Hostile opposition (13)  
17 Great numbers (4)  
18 Touse (8)  
21 Fundamental (7)  
22 Wild dog (5)  
23 Membrane sac (6)  
24 Make unhappy (6)
- DOWN**  
1 Ground wheat (5)  
2 Ovens (3)  
3 Paradise (7,6)  
4 Current style (4)  
5 Italian wine (7)  
6 Specific (10)  
7 Neck hold (4,6)  
11 Bull (4)  
12 Lament (9)  
13 Significantly (7)
- SOLUTION TO No 827**  
ACROSS: 1 Bull (4) 2 Lament (9) 3 Significantly (7) 4 Current style (4) 5 Italian wine (7) 6 Specific (10) 7 Neck hold (4,6) 11 Bull (4) 12 Lament (9) 13 Significantly (7)
- DOWN**  
1 Ground wheat (5) 2 Ovens (3) 3 Paradise (7,6) 4 Current style (4) 5 Italian wine (7) 6 Specific (10) 7 Neck hold (4,6) 11 Bull (4) 12 Lament (9) 13 Significantly (7)



- 19 Mournful (5)  
20 Rabbit (4)  
21 Failure (3)



## FASHION by Suzy Menkes

## Transformers! Starlets in disguise

Dressing up with the glamour and glitter of the old Hollywood style has never been so popular. We have recreated three images from the silver screen for party-goers without an epic budget



At the top of every child's Christmas list is the latest toy craze, the Robot Transformer. At the flick of a switch or the twist of a knee joint, this almighty creature transforms itself magically into a sweeping spaceship armed for battle against the fiercest enemy.

But the real battle is fought by hundreds of obliging mothers trying to track down the last unsold plastic hero to fulfil the dreams of Christmas morning. It has possibly occurred to these high-street-weary women that it is they who would benefit most from instant transformation, at the wave of a mascara wand or the flick of a feather box.

The glamour and glitter of Hollywood dressing may seem to be the stuff that dreams are made of, and a far cry from that perennial little black dress modestly adorned with pearls. Taking this season's fancy-dress feel for fashion, we have recreated three images from the silver screen. Three dresses, available now in the shops, were the inspiration for transforming fashion model Sarah O'dell into these glamorous screen heroines.

The screen image of 1930s star Mae West owed a lot to the feathers, frills and yards of shimmering fabric which poured over her generous hourglass figure. Her dresses were so tight that she had duplicates of each design, one to wear standing up and one which allowed enough fabric to enable her to drape herself across the nearest chaise-longue.

The first step was to disguise Sarah's English rose complexion. Make-up artist Clifford Brake blotted out her eyebrows with foundation and painted in perfect arcs, half an inch higher, for the "come up and see me sometime" expression. Sultry shading around the eyes, a pair of sweeping false lashes, rose-

bud red pouting lips and Mae West was ready for her gown.

A figure-hugging strapless black tube dress edged in net formed a perfect S-shaped silhouette. Art deco pearls and diamanté, frivolous feathers and shimmering panne velvet were all crucial accessories to complete the image. The budget for the dress on this Hollywood production was a mere £24.99.

Marilyn Monroe was the last great star in the old tradition and provided a tailor-made clothes horse on which the imaginations of costume designers could run wild. Some of her dresses are remembered as widely as the legend herself: the daringly low see-through sheath dress designed by Orry-Kelly for *Some Like it Hot* and, of course, the mischievous halter-neck with full pleated skirt that billowed out in *The Seven Year Itch*. The reappearance of gold and silver lamé for the party season has prompted an exact copy of this dress in a rainbow of metallic colours.

Just add a pair of voluptuous shining lips, thick dark eyebrows and a mass of fly-away curls and all that's missing is a wind machine.

Gloria Swanson dressed as extravagantly in her private life as she did for the screen. She was famed for her elaborate head-dresses which have rarely been equalled for sheer Hollywood magnificence. Graham Smith, designer for Kangol hats, has paid tribute to the Hollywood Greats in his latest model collection. His lavishly wrapped gold turban forms a perfect frame for the sculpted cheek bones and sinuous thin lips which gave Glorious Gloria her elegant and authoritative air.

A shimmering lamé dress and an imperious glare provide the majesty of an Oscar, glinting in the flash of a thousand cameras.

Rebecca Tyrrel



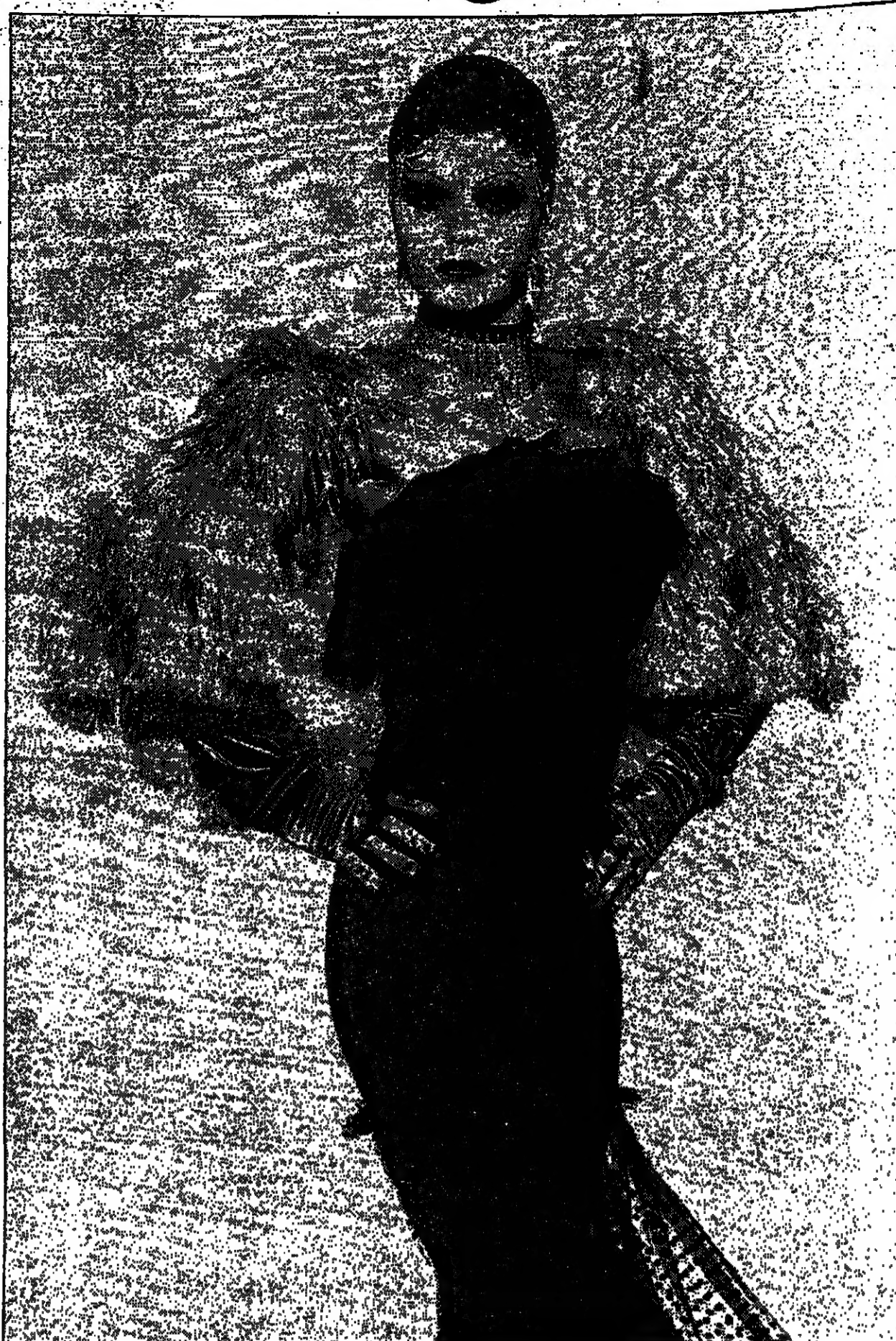
Above: Gloria Swanson shimmering gold dress, £145, knitted lurex gloves, £12.50, both from Whistles, St Christopher's Place, W1 and branches. Gold lamé turban from the Hollywood Greats collection by Graham Smith at Kangol from Harrods, Knightsbridge, SW1. Gold necklace, £85, bracelet, £19, both from Rocks, South Molton Street, W1 and St Ann Street, Manchester

Top left: mischievous Monroe halter-neck dress in silver lamé, £89.99 by Monix from Top Shop, Oxford Circus, W1; Mango, St Leonard's Road, Windsor; Looking Good, Lord Street Mall, Blackburn. Gold leather court shoes, £55 from Pled a Terre, Sloane Street, SW1 and Duke's Lane, Brighton

Above right: Mae West figure-hugging black tube dress, £24.99 from Chelsea Girl, Oxford Circus, W1 and branches. Black skull-cap from the Hollywood Greats collection by Graham Smith at Kangol from Harrods, Knightsbridge, SW1. Antique leather cape, £75 from stand K19, Grays Antique Market, Davies Mews, W1. Panné velvet gloves, £12.99 from Miss Selfridge, Duke Street, W1 and branches. Art deco ear-rings, £29 from Rocks, South Molton Street, W1 and Manchester. Diamanté choker, £34.50, matching bangle, £29.50, both from Xavier Danaud, St Christopher's Place, W1

Photographs: DAVID ANTHONY

Hair and make-up: CLIFFORD BRAKE for Michael Johnson



## FASHION PEOPLE

## Hartnell twice over



Barnett (left) and Edelman

I hear of more new plans for the House of Hartnell, now being discreetly refurbished.

The couture collection next month will be the last under the old regime. In March, Hartnell plans to launch a ready-to-wear collection during London Fashion Week. This will be under the Hartnell banner using what Hartnell's new director, the Swedish-born Maria Walther, describes as an "English-born team of designers".

Since Bruce Oldfield officially turned down the idea of creating a separate collection for Hartnell on September 5, the search has been on.

Negotiations were started with Alistair Blair, a 29-year-old graduate of St Martin's who was trained in Paris couture at Dior and Givenchy and worked for three years with Karl Lagerfeld. He was first at Chloé in Paris and then joined Lagerfeld as his design assistant. Alistair Blair

can reveal that the creative side will now be split.

Sheridan Barnett, 35, a graduate of Hornsey and Chelsea art colleges, is designing Hartnell daywear on a freelance basis. Yorkshire-born Barnett has worked as a designer for ready-to-wear manufacturers and included a spell with Ossie Clark at Quorum in the 1970s.

He currently contributes designs to Jaeger, as well as working on his collection produced by Reldan.

At Hartnell, Sheridan Barnett is facing a tradition of grand romantic dressing in contrast to his own purest philosophy of simply cut clothes free of fuss and adornment.

Victor Edelstein, one of Britain's few young couturiers, is believed to have been

approached to do the all important Hartnell evening wear. Edelstein, 40, who trained at Dior-London and in ready-to-wear tailoring, would be a good catch for Hartnell because he understands the couture process. But Edelstein himself would not comment on any projected Hartnell deal.

He is no doubt mindful of another delicate situation, for he is currently favoured by the Princess of Wales. Her elegant and much applauded midnight blue velvet evening dress was one of the successes of the recent Washington visit. His well-tread elegant style complements Bruce Oldfield's recent *Dynasty* look.

Such thoughts of royal patronage are, I am sure, far from the minds of the House of Hartnell as the 50-year-old silver-grey mirrored salon stirs from its slumbers.

## Royal ready to wear

Meanwhile, over at the Savile Row salon of Hardy Amies, they seem to have already pulled off the "big one".

I spotted the Princess of Wales on Monday wearing an elegant blond cashmere suit that I recognized from the Amies ready-to-wear collection. The puff-sleeved suit with velvet buttons is in the well-bred tradition of English country clothes, as founded by Hardy Amies himself.

The ever-discreet house of Hardy Amies, with its well-polished royal warrant, would not confirm that the Princess of Wales has become a client, but admitted that the suit came from them. Other outfits have been ordered from the ready-to-wear collection but no details can be released.

Ken Fleetwood, design director of Hardy Amies, is now taking a much higher profile in the company and accompanying



Princess Diana in Amies suit

Amies himself on international promotional tours to visit the 40 overseas licensees. Amies and Fleetwood celebrated 15 years of fame and fortune in Japan last October with a gala fashion evening, as well as launching the Amies men's fragrance.

I look forward to the day when Ken Fleetwood and Hardy Amies pull off the ultimate fashion coup: of providing the wardrobes of two famous royal ladies.

● The world of fashion is at our feet - from the work of the Renaissance cobblers to the fine art of shoes today. Thirty exhibits from museums throughout Italy go on show to the public for four days from Thursday, to promote Italian footwear and to show the skill and artistry involved in six centuries of making for the well-heeled.

"The Shoe as Art" at the Italian Trade Centre (46 Piccadilly, London W1) shows the old alongside the new. Modern shoemakers who may one day find their fine leathers inside the glass cases include Salvatore Ferragamo, Guido Pasquale, Flli Rosetti and Andrea Fiaser - who once brought art to our toes by producing a collection of shoes inspired by the abstract blocks of Mondrian.



## Furry footnote

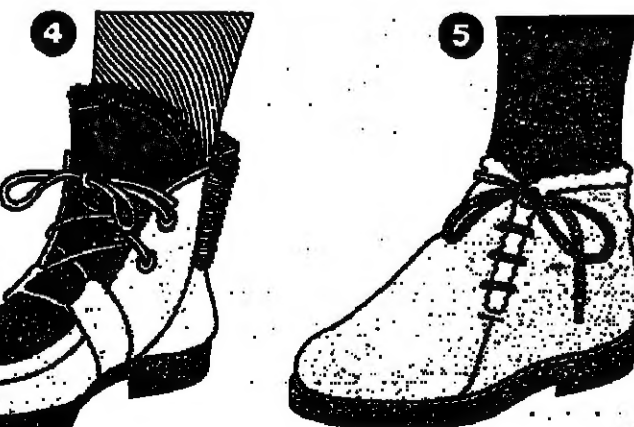
Best feet move forward into the new year prepared for wintry weather.

The latest footwear is a hybrid of the boot and the shoe - cut high at the ankle and set on a ridged rubber sole designed to grip a slippery surface.

Warmth is the key to these styles, which have furry trim and linings as fluffy as the traditional bedroom slipper.

The lace-up boxer boot is the inspiration for the sturdiest footwear. Made in rough suede or brightly coloured leather, the ankle boots lace across the high-cut upper.

Shoe boots look good with longer skirts, with this season's ski pants, or when the gap between shoe and skirt is filled in with ribbed tights. Argyle socks or fancy hosiery - another side of the winter warriors.



1. Lace-up ankle boots with a fake sheepskin lining, £37.99 from Berrie, South Molton Street, W1 and branches. Thick ribbed tights, £3.50, Marks & Spencer  
2. Heavy-duty black suede lace-up boots with thick sheepskin lining, £39 from Pled a Terre, Sloane Street, SW1 and branches. Cream tights, £4.50 by Elbeo  
3. Scarlet suede shoes lined in fake rabbit with a leather trim, £34.99 from Berrie, South Molton Street, W1 and branches. Argyle socks, £4.99 from the Sock Shop

4. Suede and leather lace-up boots with a black sheepskin lining, £55.99 from Russell & Bromley, 24 New Bond Street, W1. Tights, £1.25 Chamos  
5. Bright pink tough leather ankle boots with a lace-up side fastening, £42 by Cobblers for Rayne at Zone, Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge, SW1. Tights, £3.50 Marks & Spencer

Illustrations by MICHAEL DAVIDSON

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## THE TIMES DIARY

### Dressing down

The view that Sandhurst turns out officers who are all breeding and no brains is not far off, according to an article in the current edition of the Sandhurst journal. The journal's editor, Jan de Klerk, appears to be putting his career as a Sandhurst lecturer on the line by condemning proposals to cut back cadets' academic training (recently highlighted in *The Times*). Speaking "where angels, and well-behaved civilians, should forbear to tread", de Klerk says the cutbacks in education could require Sandhurst's charter to be rewritten. On the other hand, "Brigadier Richard Simpkins has a simpler solution: the abolition of Sandhurst and its offensive title." I understand that Sandhurst's commandant, Major-General Richard Keightley, was livid on reading the editorial and agreed not to withdraw the journal from circulation only when shrewdly advised that such suppression would attract publicity.

### Looking ahead

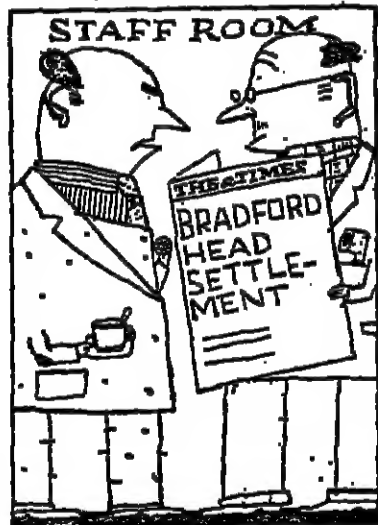
Pat Hewitt, Neil Kinnock's press secretary, was perhaps wise to attend Saturday's meeting of 60 Labour parliamentary candidates. Chaired by Ken Livingstone, they agreed to meet regularly in the run-up to the next election. The last time Livingstone organized such meetings was for Labour GLC candidates in 1981. Within hours of their electoral seizure the Labour group leadership from Andrew McIntosh.

● The GLC's most vehement opponent, Lady Porter of Westminster Council, was a notable absentee when her family firm, Tesco, made an award to a local council for the best energy conservation scheme. The winner? The GLC.

### Shadow play

Kenneth Baker, the Environment Secretary, has just sent a Christmas card to Margaret Hodge, leader of ratabled Islington Council. Either he is magnanimous in victory or is merely twisting the knife. The card shows a view of the Royal Naval College at Greenwich, which will be blocked out by the new triple-towered Canary Wharf development in London's docklands. As chairman of the Association of London Authorities, Ms Hodge strongly opposes the proposed development. Baker is the minister who has refused a public inquiry.

### BARRY FANTONI



"If we don't get our pay rise soon I shall develop some controversial views on multi-racial education"

### Fenian slip

Angry Unionists will see it as further evidence of conspiracy. The first stationery to be delivered to British Telecom's Northern Ireland headquarters since the Hillsborough agreement was sent for pulping by a sensitive management yesterday: the name of the headquarters, Dial House, was inadvertently revealed as Dial House, after the Dublin parliament.

### Close

John Casey, former editor of the *Tory Cambridge Review*, spoke truth than he knew when he told me last week that he thought he had awarded the prestigious Seatonian poetry prize to Derek Brewer, Master of Emmanuel College, rather than to Marxist Don Stephen Heath, Professor Brewer, himself, now editor of the *Review*, turns out to have won the contest's second prize.

● For years they have joked that you will soon need a mortgage to buy a doll's house. Now, in their weekly advert in the *Breadwest Gazette*, estate agents Hilbert Chaplin actually are selling an "Elizabethan-style" doll's house - for £250.

### Present tense

A group of "wet" backbench Tories who feel that Edward Heath has been much maligned are, I am reliably informed, planning a mark of their esteem, possibly a portrait, to be presented to him on his 70th birthday next July. This would not ingratiate them with their present leader, which may explain why none of them is admitting to the plan.

### Silence

A word in the ear of Ann Widdecombe, who has just been chosen by the Tories to fight the Maidstone seat in Kent of Sir John Wells, who is retiring. If she wants to keep in with the PM, she should button up about her triumph: when Sir John was selected 27 years ago from a shortlist of two, the one to be rejected was the young hopeful Margaret T.

A locked, windowless room in the library of Manchester Polytechnic houses all the evidence Neil Kinnock needs to show once and for all that the Militant tendency is a secret entrant organization.

Militant's leaders have always vehemently denied either that they are an organization, or that they have a membership. They also refuse allegations that they are really the Revolutionary Socialist League, a body set up in the mid-1950s using the specific Trotskyist tactic of entering the Labour Party under cover in order to influence its policies. Though Militant's real nature has long been obvious to anyone who comes into contact with it, concrete proof has been almost impossible to find.

The Jimmy Deane collection of papers was donated to the Manchester Polytechnic by Deane in 1982. He had worked closely with different Trotskyist groups in the 1940s, '50s and '60s with Militant's "guru", Ted Grant. Together, in 1955, Deane and Grant co-founded the organization which is really the Militant tendency, the Revolutionary Socialist League (RSL). Later, in 1964, they set up the *Militant* newspaper.

Access to the most interesting documents in the Deane collection is restricted to bona fide academic researchers. Journalists are strictly barred. So too, for some reason, are members of the Labour Party. Since the Deane papers were donated to the polytechnic, only two people apart from ourselves have ever inspected the 104 carefully collated box files.

The most interesting item is the draft constitution drawn up and agreed by the RSL in 1962. It established the complete structure of the RSL/Militant tendency, involving individual members, branches, district committees, a national committee, an executive committee and a national conference. Members were expected to pay a minimum subscription of five shillings a week, a considerable sum of money in 1972. Three-fifths of all the money raised by branches was destined for central funds, the rest to be retained by the branches.

The opening line of the two-page document states that the RSL was the British section of the Fourth International, the international body which united Trotskyist groups around the world. Members had to contribute a further expense a week to the International's funds. Militant actually split with the International in 1965 and its British franchise was transferred to the International Marxist Group (now the Socialist League), with which Militant tried an unsuccessful merger in 1964. Since the 1970s Militant has maintained its own international Trotskyist network.

In spite of Militant's recent complaints about Labour Party

A few years ago, the then Home Secretary said to me, in precisely these words, "The Met's in a mess". With the remarkable intuition that has carried me to the very pinnacle of my profession, I instantly deduced that he was not talking about the well-known opera house in New York. But if the Home Secretary held that opinion then, he would be a bold man who claimed that the condition of the Metropolitan Police has strikingly improved since he took office. Or so it seems to me, and I imagine that few of my regular readers will believe that I am so extravagant an admirer of Arthur Scargill, Bernie Grant, Ted Knight and the Militant tendency that I would endorse without hesitation their courtously expressed claims that the police force is an evil instrument of class oppression, staffed by brutal thugs only too eager to do the dirty work of their capitalist masters.

When Stephen Waldorf was reduced by police marksmen to the condition of a colander, I held my peace; people who think they are dealing with a dangerous gunman are apt to behave as though they are, and it is too easy for others, afterwards, to insist that they should have got themselves shot dead making certain.

When Mrs Cherry Groce was shot and seriously wounded by a police bullet after police had made a forcible entry into her home in search of her son, who did not live there, because he was wanted for questioning (he has since been tried and acquitted), I raised an eyebrow or two, and began to think it possible that some policeman had been watching more American television programmes than was quite healthy for them. And when Mrs Cynthia Jarrett died in a similar inquest, I was content to wait for the inquest, and did not much care for some of the things that emerged therefrom.

Still have I borne it with a patient shrug: all three incidents could reasonably be ascribed to advanced cases of the jitters among the boys in blue: small consolation for the victims (Mrs Groce may be paralysed for life), and in a trained and disciplined force strictly inexcusable, but there are some very nasty characters behind closed front doors, these days, and that which may not be excused can be, by anyone with a little imagination, easily understood.

Now, however, there has been a case in which the behaviour of the police officers concerned was not only inexcusable in any circumstances but raised questions about the condition of the Met and its leadership that go very far beyond the incident itself. Indeed, I may as well say plainly what I thought when I read the details, which is that if the Commissioner is not willing to take rapid, ruthless and well-publicised action to root out the kind of behaviour there displayed, which is of a kind that is very unlikely indeed to be a single, self-contained incident, it would be better for all of us if he were to be succeeded as soon as possible by someone who is.

Here are the details. Patrick Wilson, a black man in a wheelchair, was stopped by police who claimed that he suspected him of having illegal drugs concealed about him. Mr Wilson said that in the course of their action they made racially offensive and abusive remarks to him; he therefore went in his car (he cannot walk, but is able to drive) to the office where his girlfriend, Miss Susan Farbridge, worked (and to

### Michael Crick and John Callaghan find a cache of incriminating evidence over 23 years on the party within a party

## Militant's big lie - the proof in black and white



Grant Deane's partner, Militant co-founder. Mulhearn, listed as member in 1964. Hatton: beneficiary of long-term plans

"witchhunts", the RSL was given only in the highest levels of the tendency. "Decisions of governing bodies", the constitution states, "are binding upon all members and subordinate units. Any member violating these decisions shall be subjected to disciplinary action." And just as the leaders of Militant expelled from the Labour Party in 1983 were allowed to appeal to the party conference, disciplined RSL members can appeal to the League's annual conference.

The constitution describes the RSL as a "party", and openly admits its entrant purpose. The final clause states: "All members of the RSL are required to enter the mass organizations of the working class under the direction of the party organs for the purpose of fulfilling the aims of the party" (ie the RSL). It also gives clear instructions to the Derek Hattons, Terry Fields, and other members who would become councillors or MPs. "All members holding public office, paid or otherwise, shall come under the complete control of the party and its organs."

Since 1962 the RSL constitution has undoubtedly been modified and updated, but in essence it sets out the rules of the RSL, or the Militant tendency, as it exists today. There is no evidence that the RSL has been disbanded, although the title *Revol-*

utionary Socialist League is used only in the highest levels of the tendency. Minutes of RSL meetings, and several items of correspondence, make clear the links between the RSL and the *Militant* newspaper. If Ted Grant had his way, according to the minutes of one meeting, *Militant* would have been called *Forward*, but Grant was outvoted. Would the term "Forward tendency" have made quite the same impact?

Perhaps the clearest link between the RSL and *Militant* is provided in the minutes of an RSL meeting held after a Labour Party student summer school in September 1964. Officials of the Fourth International had queried a previous RSL statement that it would set up a new "tendency paper". A motion passed at the meeting tried to clarify matters. "By 'Tendency Paper' was meant an entrant propaganda paper, applying the programme of Trotskyism within the Labour Party & the TUs (trades unions) & that this paper, *The Militant*, would be the main journal." The first issue of *Militant* was published three weeks later.

The minutes of RSL meetings also provide evidence for the Labour Party inquiry team currently looking at Liverpool. For security reasons, the Deane records only rarely

mention full names - though simple initials are given - but whoever wrote the minutes of an RSL meeting in March 1964 signed up "T". The list of these present is written in full, and includes not only Peter Taffie, the secretary of the *Militant*, and Pat Wall, whom Michael Foot tried to stop being Labour candidate for Huddersfield North in 1983, but more significant in terms of recent developments, Tony Mulhearn and Terry Hatton, who today are president and vice-president respectively of the Liverpool District Labour Party. Both are among the main subjects of the Labour Party inquiry. Derek Hatton's name is not mentioned anywhere, in 1964. Hatton was, still a schoolboy at the Liverpool Institute, a long way from joining either *Militant* or Labour.

Jimmy Deane began his close relationship with Ted Grant in the 1940s, the only period when British Trotskyists were united in one organization, the Revolutionary Communist Party. While Grant was based in London, Deane nurtured a small group of Trotskyists in Liverpool, largely based in the Walton constituency. In 1952 Deane stood unsuccessfully for the Liverpool council, while his brother Brian, also an RSL member, was elected as a councillor.

The "Deputies", as this group of Trotskyists were called, even succeeded in the late 1950s in getting Grant chosen as Labour candidate for Walton, but then the Labour Party hierarchy stepped in and disqualified him. It is Deane who can take much of the credit for establishing the RSL, or Militant tendency, in Liverpool, although successors such as Taffie and Hatton have achieved the glory.

Deane gave up active involvement in the RSL in 1965 when he went to India for a short time. Today, approaching his 65th birthday, lives in Wales, unmarried. He has confirmed to me that the papers are his, and it will be difficult for Militant to disown them. But quite why Deane should have taken the risk of donating his archives to the polytechnic is not clear. Perhaps he hoped his papers would help to ensure that when the time comes for future historians to examine the background to the Marxist revolution which he still believes Militant was bringing about, his own role will be firmly established.

But inadvertently, Deane may also have provided the Labour leadership with some of the concrete evidence it is looking for to back up action against the Militant members in their midst.

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Michael Crick is a reporter with Channel 4 News; John Callaghan is a lecturer at Wolverhampton Polytechnic. This article is based on material shown on Channel 4 last night.

### Bernard Levin: the way we live now

## Who will defend us against the bullies in blue?

which he had just taken her when the incident occurred, so that he should not be without witnesses.

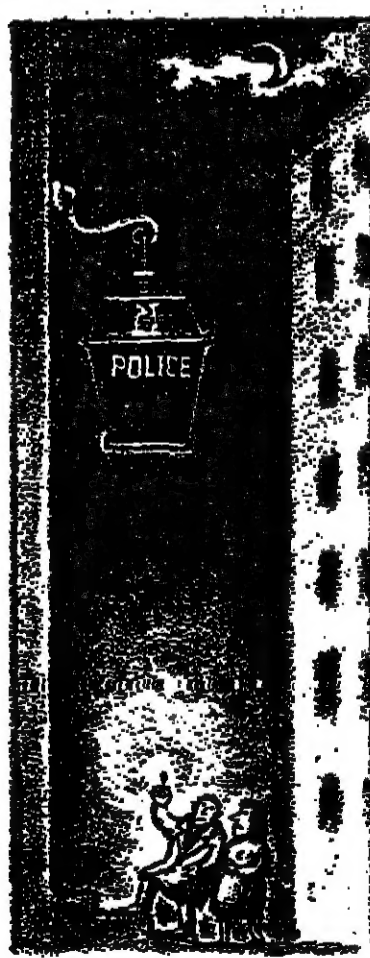
When Mr Wilson and Miss Farbridge and the police were all together at her office, she explained about his disability: both of them were then arrested and taken to a police station, where they were both strip-searched. In the course of the journey to the police station, PC Roderick Paterson and PC Neil Rossiter assaulted Mr Wilson by dropping him on the floor of the van; he had already been assaulted in his car. In the course of Miss Farbridge's examination, she was "assaulted by search"; she was also forced, when naked, to jump up and down.

Sergeant Raymond Gull and WPC Karen Connell falsely claimed that they believed Miss Farbridge had drugs about her. No drugs were found on either Mr Wilson or Miss Farbridge, but they were falsely charged with other offences: Mr Wilson with careless driving and assaulting a police officer; Miss Farbridge with obstructing a police officer. Both were subsequently acquitted of all charges. They then brought an action for damages against the Metropolitan Police.

By the time the civil case was to be heard, the Met were running scared: they offered Mr Wilson £2,500 to settle out of court. The odd sum is easily explained: if damages are offered and a court awards less than the offer, the plaintiff is obliged to pay all the costs for both sides from the date of the offer. Lawyers estimate what a plaintiff might get, and advise their clients to offer slightly more; here, the Met plainly guessed that Mr Wilson might be awarded £2,500, and the extra five, if he did, would ensure that the costs would fall on him.

As it happened, Mr Wilson was awarded a total of £1,750, while Miss Farbridge was awarded £2,000 altogether, and Mr Wilson was ordered to pay the costs, but the judge, in a reconvened hearing, changed his decision: he said that he had not fully taken into account what he called "the disgraceful conduct" of the police, and awarded Mr Wilson his costs after all.

Out of the corner of my eye I can see the *Times* lawyers beginning to bleed from the ears, so I had better pause to explain my confident ascription of wrongdoing to the officers in the case. It was the jury in



Police officers

the civil action (and, by inevitable implication, the magistrate in the prosecutions of Mr Wilson and Miss Farbridge) who concluded that, as the plaintiffs contended, Mr Wilson had been unlawfully arrested, maliciously prosecuted, falsely imprisoned and for good measure assaulted, and that Miss Farbridge had been unlawfully arrested, falsely imprisoned and likewise (and humiliate) assaulted.

And it was the judge who declared that the conduct of the police had been "disgraceful" and that they had behaved "oppressively and in abuse of their powers". The names of the officers in question were attached as specified above to the offences described.

And just in case Mr Toby Jessel MP wants to believe that the jury was packed by defence challenges so

as to be entirely composed of drug-maddened woodoo-followers with an average of 40 convictions for grievous bodily harm, I must draw attention to the fact that they refused Mr Wilson a verdict on one of the most important of his indictments: they decided that although Mr Wilson had no drugs about him, the police were not lying when they said they thought he had, so that it was proper for them to search him.

I am unable to accept, in a case as scandalous as this, the "rotten apples" theory. Of course there are dishonest policemen and police-women, as there are dishonest butchers, bakers and candlestick-makers: why, I have even heard of journalists who occasionally say the thing that is not. But what can be the climate in which these officers were trained and assigned, and what must be the tenor of the force of which they are members, if such catalogue of dishonesty and wickedness becomes visible when the carpet is rolled back?

Mr Wilson said, after the case, that he had often been stopped by the police "just for being a black Rastaman". I would normally discount a good deal of such a claim; after this case, I do not, particularly in the wake of the Groce and Jarrett affairs.

If there is in the Met a tendency to believe that the doors of black people's houses can be broken down with more readiness and less excuse than those of white people's, and if five officers conspire to commit unlawful arrest, malicious prosecution, false imprisonment and assault on a black man and his white companion, and then lie themselves even deeper into the mire while their superiors, who can see a barn door by daylight, are striving to prevent the case coming to court, then it seems to me that there is something very much deeper and rotter at the heart of the Met than the inevitable incidence of a few bad and dishonest members of it.

These things have been said before. But they have not been said by me. The fact that I am saying them now is important only in one particular: if those whose instinctive as well as logical sympathies have always been engaged on the side of the police are now finding that, that is ceasing to be true, it must mean that we feel that there is good reason for our shift. There have been too many incidents, and too many plainly genuine complaints and grievances, for the Met or anyone else to go on repeating that there is nothing more to it than a few officers who have let the force down. It now seems to me more likely that a subterranean stream of poison is running through the force, and that the Wilson-Farbridge scandal may be far less exceptional than it should be.

When Sir Robert Mark became commissioner, he caused surprise by making clear that his greatest priority would be to root out corruption in the force he led. What, asked some, more important than catching burglars, making the streets safer, stopping the heroin-peddler, the house that is built upon sand and cannot stand. It is perhaps time for the present commissioner, or his successor, to undertake, with no less energy, implacability and urgency, to sweep his force clean of a very different, yet perhaps even more pernicious, plague. That Home Secretary was right.

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### Roger Scruton

## Mandela the manipulated

Why build a monument to Nelson? The simple answer is surely the correct one. Such a monument expresses gratitude: it is a testimony to the honour of the hero, from people whose freedom he protected and whose lives he inspired.

The value of Nelson's monument lasts just so long as people recognize that political freedom and lawful government depend in the end, upon personal sacrifice. Few people know the why and wherefore of Trafalgar, few people could now describe, still fewer analyse, the threat which then was offered to our country. But almost everyone can understand the worth and the meaning of Nelson's sacrifice, and the column which carries him is no sad relic of forgotten conflicts but a living reminder of our common interests, common allegiance, and common fate.

The same could not be said of the monument which the GLC has now raised to the second Nelson. Whether or not Mandela is a hero, he is certainly not one who has spent himself as our "leader". On the contrary, when he trained as a guerrilla in Algeria, it was to prepare for a conflict in which we were to be the ultimate victims. When the ANC and the South African Communist Party joined together in 1961 to form Umkhonto We Sizwe - the "armed wing" of the liberation movement - it was with the express purpose of striking a blow not only against the white regime in South Africa, but also against the entire world of "international capitalism", of which we are a part.

Mandela may be a hero. But it has to be said that the ANC's greatest military triumph, such as the Pretoria bomb of 1983 which killed 19 civilians and maimed 239, was accomplished after his imprisonment, and cast no glory on himself. For such victories the credit should go to Oliver Tambo, president of the ANC and long-time member of the Soviet-controlled World Peace Council, and to Moses Kotane of the South African Communist Party, who, as the ANC's external treasurer, has played an indispensable role in arming the guerrillas of South Africa.

If we wish to know whose interests those "freedom-fighters" really serve, we should study more closely the affiliation of the ANC leadership. President Brezhnev gave an important clue when, speaking in Prague in 1973, he said the Soviet strategic aim was "to gain control of the two great treasure-houses on which the West depends... the energy treasure-house of the Persian Gulf, and the mineral treasure-house of central and southern Africa."

Now as then, the ANC is to be the spearhead of Soviet domination. Should it accomplish its purpose not only will the people of South Africa be deprived of their little freedom, but the West as a whole will receive a political, economic and strategic blow from which it will never recover. Londoners will surely not

look kindly, then, on the statue to the second Nelson. But who knows whether they would still be permitted to pull it down?

However, perhaps the eight-foot high bust of the hero is intended to testify not to the virtues of Mandela's politics but to the virtues of the man. For surely Mandela has virtues: courage, integrity, a desire, however abstractly conceived and however cruelly abused, for the well-being of his people.

Was it not these virtues that encouraged him, in 1962, to return to South Africa, in the vain hope of marching to the citadel of power? Surely, it is no ordinary character who could conceive such a design, no coward who would embark on it. It was a favourite argument of the Greeks: the virtue is one - that courage divorced from wisdom is mere foolhardiness, that wisdom without justice is selfish cunning, that justice without temperance is a corrupting prodigality. This powerful thought has never succeeded in vanquishing the evidence of history, which so often shows the threat of power in the hands of creatures no better than half-vicious - men like Cromwell, whom Chomsky described as brave and bad.

Occasionally some artist portrays the tragedy of such a blighted hero. Like Marvell in the *Horatian Ode*, or Shakespeare in *Coriolanus*, he shows the anguish and the isolation of a life which, moved by impetuous designs and implacable ambition, has at last over-reached itself, and stands threatened and despairing in fortune's falling tide.

Such a life, it seems to me, has been Mandela's. Those who told him, during his years of training that South Africa was ripe for revolution, who promised all necessary help, and who convinced him that he could now play the part of Xhosa chieftain, leading his people to freedom and power - those flatterers of his foolish pride knew well enough that they sent him home to death or life imprisonment. Only as a martyr could such a figure be useful to them; for only as a martyr would he symbolize the qualities of strength and leadership so sadly lacking in the man.

To portray in bronze or stone the life and character of so flawed a hero would be no easy task. Rodin, perhaps, might have succeeded in marking, on Mandela's statue, the features the faint imprint of an ignoble pride. A bust by such a master would be worth every penny spent on it, and set up in some public place would serve as a valuable reminder of a melancholy truth.

The bust by Ian Walters, however, has all the posturing grandiloquence of the cult of personality. It is a personation, but it is not a person; it is a statue of truth but with the trashy dim of propaganda. Is that all that Mandela stands for?

The author is editor of the *Saturday Review*.

### moreover... Miles Kington

## A child's guide to the City

Q: Why are so many terrible things happening in the City of London?

A: Because the City of London has fallen into the hands of the Millionaire Tendency.

Q: What is the Millionaire Tendency?

A: It is a right-wing organization which intends to make things so difficult for the government that the City of London will become un-governable.

Q: What chance have they got of doing this?

A: They achieved it many years ago.

Q: What are the chief methods used by Millionaire Tendency?

A: They borrow millions of pounds from other people, and never give it back.

Q: Isn't that called fraud?

A: They prefer to call it secondary banking.

Q: I'm a little confused here. If the City of London is in the hands of Millionaire Tendency, and the place has become un-governable, why doesn't the government close it down?

A: Well, the City of London makes a great deal of money for Britain in the shape of invisible earnings.

Q: How do you make invisible earnings?

A: By taking millions of pounds from people and never giving it back.

Q: Isn't that something rather dishonest about taking other people's money and not giving it back?

A: Not if you don't get found out.

Q: What happens if you do get found out?

A: The Bank of England comes to your rescue.

Q: Why does the Bank of England come to the aid of people who have fraudulently handled millions of pounds?

A: Because the Bank of England is also in the hands of Millionaire Tendency.

Q: Oh my goodness me! What do Millionaire Tendency hope to gain by all this?

A: Millions and millions and millions of pounds. And a knight's hood.

Q: Are Millionaire Tendency still said to any political party?

A: Well, I think it's safe to say that not many of them voted Labour at the last election. But Millionaire Tendency are only political in that they represent capitalism in its purest form.

Q: What is the purest form of capitalism?

A: Taking millions of pounds from other people and never giving it back.

Q: I thought that was called armed robbery.

A: Not quite. Armed robbery is the purest form of private enterprise.

Q: Is there anything the government can do about this terrible state of affairs?

A: They have decided to let the City of London put its own affairs in order.

Q: What has happened since then?

A: Things have got worse.

Q: Would it not be possible for people in the City to guard against Millionaire Tendency by insuring with Lloyd's of London?

A: Possible; but not advisable.

Q: Why not?

A: It is not unknown for Lloyd's to take money and not give it back. In fact, the current balance is nearly £200 million.

Q: You don't mean that Lloyd's has come into the hands of...

A: Millionaire Tendency? Of course.

Q: Good heavens! How did all this Millionaire Tendency activity come to light?

A: The Fraud Squad, the Director of Public Prosecution and the Bank of England all looked into it.

Q: And found evidence of very strange goings-on?

A: No. They noticed nothing odd at all. But on MP called Brian Sedgmore unearthed a great deal about the activities of Millionaire Tendency.

Q: How is it possible for a lone MP to discover things that several major agencies failed to notice?

A: Perhaps Mr Sedgmore is not a member of Millionaire Tendency.

Q: What is the attitude of the Tory Party to Millionaire Tendency?

A: It is severely embarrassed by the activities of Millionaire Tendency.

Q: What are the symptoms of severe embarrassment?

A: Losing votes at the next election.

Q: Does the Tory party wish to prevent this by cleaning up the City of London?

A: No. It wishes to prevent it by hushing up the City of London.

Q: Wouldn't it be wise for the Tory party to expel all Millionaire Tendency members from its ranks?

A: Yes.

Q: Will they do this?

A: No.

Q: Why not?

A: The Tory party never expels anyone. The thought of losing a subscription to party funds is too painful for it to contemplate.

Q: But surely the Tory Party is against the idea of taking millions of pounds from other people and never giving it back?

A: Not at all. It does so itself all the time. It's called collecting for party funds. And you do at least get a laugh out of it.

Q: The Tory party sounds just the sort of organization that Millionaire Tendency would be at home in.

A: Oh, it is. But nobody ever says so.





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## A CAREFUL MR FOWLER

The Government's social security white paper is a mixture of cautious second thoughts, minor humane adjustments and a fairly dogged adherence to the principles outlined by the Social Services Secretary in his "green paper" six months ago. Caution dictated a change of heart on state pensions. Humanity is visible in the improvements for disabled families, in particular, within the basic structure of income-tested benefits. This structure, a clear improvement on the present rag-bag of payments in cash and kind for those on low income, survives basically unaltered. And the Prime Minister remains determined to provide help with housing costs only in a way that does not prevent all householders from bearing some part of the burden of local authority rates.

On the whole, Mr. Norman Fowler deserves commendation for struggling to the second stage in the painful and protracted business of getting to grips with Britain's largest programme of public expenditure. The fundamental flaw remains where it has been since the beginning: in the mass of loose wires which need to be connected with Britain's system of income taxation. Too late, the Treasury has developed a parallel interest in tax reform. We have not yet seen from Mr. Nigel Lawson the promised green paper, let alone a finished white paper on income tax.

These unfinished connections make the Government's finished plan for social security look somewhat like a self-assembled pack of microchips. But the components are important in themselves. The two new schemes for the relief of poverty - "family credits" for those in work and "income support" for those who are not - have been illustrated with figures that demonstrate their significance. A family with three children, for example, could receive a maximum family credit of over £50 a week, on top of child benefits of £21, if the scheme were operating today. In fact, however, Mr. Fowler has had to admit his original timetable was too ambitious. His new welfare state has had to be delayed from 1987 to 1988.

This should allow time for further reflection on aspects of the plan, and indeed for a proper attempt to reconcile Mr. Fowler's and Mr. Lawson's respective views on their different sides of the state's give-and-take. For example, Mr. Fowler might think again about his plan to pay family credit largely through the father's pay packet, a proposal that has inflamed the family lobby. As proposed in the white paper, the mother may only be able to claim it if she is working for more than 24 hours a week, which excludes the bulk of working mothers. Mr. Fowler should spread this option to couples where the wife is working, say, only 16 hours a week - perhaps excluding those working for small employers, for whom the necessary administration might be an excessive burden.

On pensions, Mr. Fowler's first proposal has been not merely postponed but abandoned. The state earnings-related pensions scheme (SERPS) has been replaced, a sensible decision. A very great deal of money can be saved by pruning SERPS; the Government now reckons it will cost only £13 billion a year to run when it is fully mature (well into the next century), rather than £25 billion. Some of the savings have been made at the expense of over-generous provisions for women (which allowed a widow, for example, to inherit her husband's full pension as well as enjoying her own); but the Government has protected the position of women who give up work to bring up a family.

Essentially, SERPS has been cut down to an economy model by reducing the rate at which contributions earn given levels of benefit. This route to cost-saving was originally rejected by the Government on the grounds that it would be electorally unappealing to promise lower benefits for the same level of contributions. In practice, ministers found that their plan to

phase SERPS out altogether was even more unpopular.

The Government has now attempted to cover its retreat with a series of proposals intended to stimulate a natural shift from state to private pension provision. This is a much more skilful, and welcome, approach. Employers will be able to offer a much wider variety of occupational schemes, outside the present straitjacket imposed by SERPS requirements. Individuals will themselves be allowed to opt out of their employers' schemes, while if they opt to remain inside, their ability to carry their pension piggy-back into another job will be further enhanced. Finally, there will be a special "unrepeatable offer" for companies or individuals who contract out of SERPS over the next five years - an extra rebate of national insurance contributions, to be paid direct into a pension plan.

There remain some important questions about this radical upheaval of pension arrangements in the names of flexibility and individual freedom. Although company schemes will still be governed by rules requiring a minimum level of contributions, they will no longer be required to provide a guaranteed minimum pension. "Money purchase" schemes, which will now be permitted, may and probably will offer more than the state minimum; but it is possible they will, on occasion, offer less.

This lays a requirement on the Government not only to govern the providers of pensions tightly - a matter which strengthens the case for firm regulation of the City - but also to provide the individual with the personal choice to opt for membership of SERPS rather than a company or personal pension, should he or she so desire.

It is not entirely clear from the white paper that the individual can do so; it is an essential element in the logic of the liberty in pensions that all options are available not only to companies but to the individuals who work for them.

## A BLUR OF BLADES

Little is known about the fine print in either of the two rival offers to keep the rotor blades turning at the Westland works in Yeovil. From the details that have so far emerged, both would seem to fall well short of ideal. But then Westland is in a far from ideal position and it might in the end be the lesser of two evils to which it must turn for its salvation.

That this is so is not altogether surprising. As a specialized private company operating in a world of fiercely competing giants, Westland has for far too long looked vulnerable. It should arguably have been brought under the wing of British Aerospace, either when BAe was formed or some time later. BAe has now come riding over the hill as part of the European relief force. But earlier involvement to broaden the base of the Westland operation would have been a logical development and might have prevented the Yeovil plant from falling into its present state of siege.

It would not of course have answered all Westland's problems. These arise from the simple fact that there are too many firms making helicopters. Supply outstrips demand - or would if it were allowed to. With a dearth of orders between now and the end of the decade the future for Westland and its employees has looked bleak for some time.

Their survival has a national importance because of the Min-

istry of Defence's interest in having a British source of helicopters, ironically the future for the military helicopter, not only as a means of transporting troops but as a weapon system in its own right - remains very bright. The argument against turning to an overseas source for our machines is well founded on economic and security grounds.

Yet the ministry's response to Westland's growing difficulties has been painfully unimaginative and slow. While Rome has burned, the ministry has fiddled - even when the flames started licking round the windows. Mr. Michael Heseltine has steadfastly refused to bend the Government's rules of self-help - until Westland did just that and summoned aid from the one place it was available, across the Atlantic. Only then did the alarm bells start ringing in Horse Guards Avenue.

The Sikorsky-Fiat offer looks less than perfect for all the reasons that have already been well aired. Sikorsky, a helicopter giant whose machines have already been made under licence by all the big manufacturers on this side of the Atlantic, has long been looking for a permanent European partner. That it sees the plant at Yeovil as no more than a "metal-bashing" and marketing facility for its own US-designed products, is a danger that both Westland and the Government must try to guard against.

## PORTUGAL'S PROGRESS

The attention paid to Spain on the tenth anniversary of the return of its monarchy after Franco has tended to put its quieter western neighbour even further into the shadows. Portugal is used to being an Iberian afterthought, hanging on Spain's coat-tails like some poor country cousin given grudging house space, having fallen on hard times. Its comparatively poor status will be further shown up when the Iberians join the European community on January 1. But while confident Spain is already well down a road to a modern society on which a nervous Portugal has hardly yet set foot, that very differential is seen as an opportunity and not a threat, from Lisbon.

For a start, the Portuguese have nowhere to go but forward and up. They reckon that their lowly status will give them an edge over the Spanish, in terms of sympathetic treatment and even more realistically in terms of their ability to compete on

cost grounds. What the Portuguese will have to work out is the pace of the march down the road to the future. Three different drumbeats are competing to set the speed.

At the top, the current President (soon to be just another hustling politician) Eanes is believed to recognize that a "full-scale revolution in people's thinking" is required. His group believes that the Portuguese will have, at once, to stop being self-protective, inward-looking, quiet and shy, the people who think a worthwhile ambition is to become a servant in a Spanish household.

The second drummer is the Prime Minister, Cavaco Silva. He has, perhaps in the absence of a strong national mandate to do anything more dramatic, committed his centre-right government to the theme of "controlled progress" of change. Portugal must move on, yes - but not too quickly. It must walk before it can run. To introduce the market economy on which

he campaigned is still a target, but will be tricky with only less than 30 per cent of the vote behind him. The local elections this weekend ought to give him more radical confidence. He wants, for instance, to change the over-protective and enterprise-stifling elements in the constitution which look after the employee and hamstring the employer. A job in Portugal is a job for life, by order of the constitution, unless the company goes bankrupt - a process which can last long enough to see many workers comfortably into retirement.

The third drumbeat is so slow and tentative that movement appears to be almost imperceptible. "The people need a period of stability" is the cry of those who want to spend some time finding the right direction in which to travel before setting off on any journey. If they succeed in dictating the pace, the Portuguese could quickly sink back and become forgotten and left behind again. That would be an opportunity lost.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Philosophical shift in cities report

From the Archbishop of York

Sir, David Hart's curious article (December 9) on the soul deserves a riposte, if only to defend the Archbishop of Canterbury's report against the charge of shallowness. Mr. Hart has failed to see that different languages may be needed to describe the same reality in different contexts.

In a philosophical climate in which it was once natural to think of human personality as consisting of distinct and separable components - intellect, will, emotion etc. - it was almost inevitable that the unique, indestructible and internal element in the life of an individual should be thought of as a separate entity - the soul.

But in a philosophical climate where the emphasis is now on the wholeness of human personality and on the characterization of things in terms of their relationship to one another, this same unique, indestructible and eternal element in the life of an individual is best described theologically in terms of an all-encompassing relationship with God.

This second kind of language has the further advantage for Christians in being closer to biblical patterns of thought than the first, which is more typically Greek. In biblical terms we are what we are because God knows us, and calls us, and names us. Our eternal value resides, not in anything we possess, but in God's faithfulness towards us and in the enduring quality of his love.

Those who wish to do so can still

use the word "soul" (with or without quotation marks) to describe the central human characteristic of being capable of entering into relationship with God. Indeed there is a second, Oxford Dictionary definition of "soul", which Mr. Hart forbore to mention, which says just this. But though the languages may be assimilated to one another, the implications of the philosophical shift are considerable, and it was these which the Archbishop's report was concerned to spell out.

The point is that if human persons have a unique value because they stand in an all-encompassing relationship with God, then that determining relationship must include all lesser ones. In other words, God knows us and loves us, not apart from such mundane matters as our economic and social relationships and our psychological history, but in, with and through them.

Such an understanding of the soul, far from subordinating theology and spirituality to that material world which Mr. Hart so much deprecates, does precisely the reverse. It reveals the world in all its complex and partial relationships as part of that totality with which God is concerned.

To describe reality thus seen as "soulless" is like describing the world outside a child's balloon as "airless". Yours faithfully, JOHN EBOR, Bishop of Exeter, York, December 11.

### Fears for fate of the Taxicard

From the Reverend Richard J. Hamper, JP, and others

Sir, London councillors will be deciding on December 18 the fate of a scheme which has become a passport to independence for thousands of disabled people who are unable to use buses and trains. This Taxicard scheme allows for journeys such as trips for shopping, work, visiting friends and relatives and for educational and leisure pursuits - all of which are taken for granted by able-bodied people.

Taxicard holders pay £1 for taxi journeys costing up to £6. Those eligible to join are either on mobility allowance (received by people unable to walk) or have a certificate from their doctor stating they are unable to use public transport.

This scheme, established in 1983, has until now been funded by the Greater London Council. From April responsibility for its future will pass to the boroughs, which have been asked to run it as a concessionary fares scheme, a proven model already exists with the bus pass scheme.

This form of provision is relatively cheap - a trip by Taxicard is half the cost of one by the Dial a Ride transport scheme. Taxicard allows journeys that Dial a Ride does not take on and Dial a Ride would be unable to cope with the additional demand generated by 45,000 Taxicard holders if the scheme were discontinued.

It is also important for the scheme to continue across the whole of London. Otherwise disabled people living in any borough which does not decide to participate would be treated unfairly and there would also be administrative difficulties.

We are writing as people concerned with the quality of life for London's disabled citizens. Mobility through Taxicard is the key to independence for many disabled people. It is right for its own sake. It is cost-effective.

Greater independence through increased mobility will ease demands on hard-pressed social services within the boroughs. We do hope that a Londonwide scheme will be continued.

Yours faithfully, RICHARD HAMPER (Chairman, Age Concern Greater London), MAXWELL CAPLIN (Chairman, Greater London Association for Disabled People), IAN BRUCE (Director-General, Royal National Institute for the Blind), JOHN COX (Director, The Spastics Society), Age Concern Greater London, 54 Knatchbull Road, SE5, December 12.

### Atom bomb tests

From Mr P. M. F. Andrew

Sir, Professor Wilson's remarks (December 11) rightly question the technical competence of the Australian royal commission in their report on the British nuclear tests. I suggest that there are at least two other important tests which need to be applied before any realistic judgement can be made concerning the broad veracity of the commission's findings.

In the first place the objectivity of the commission needs to be assured. In this connection it should be borne in mind that the proliferation of royal commissions in Australia has a parallel with Roman circus, particularly when the political climate is not set fair.

To this must be added an exacerbating factor arising from Australia's current agonising over their past treatment of the aboriginal people, who seemingly were shamefully neglected when the tests were undertaken.

Secondly, the commission must be seen to be impartial. If even half the remarks concerning Britain that were made by Mr Justice McClelland during the time the commission was sitting were correctly reported in the Australian Press, one could be excused for believing that he is an anglophobe.

Quite apart from technical competence, and despite the many details of the nuclear tests which have now been revealed, I suggest that on both the foregoing scores the royal commission will be found wanting. Yours faithfully, P. M. F. ANDREW, Framfield Lodge, Uckfield, East Sussex, December 12.

### Growing threat to historic towns

From the Chairman of Shrewsbury Civic Society Trust Limited

Sir, Recent correspondence on planning in Oxford highlights the contradictions that are inherent in any long-term planning when the need to protect the heritage of an historical town has to be reconciled with the housing requirements of an expanding population.

Urban development policies depend upon the country's structure plan. But even if these policies appear right at the time they are formulated, changing circumstances can all too easily turn them on their heads. This is certainly the case in Shrewsbury, a modest but architecturally significant town which appears to share Oxford's problems, albeit on a smaller scale.

A part of Shrewsbury's development originates ultimately in a regional strategy drawn up by the West Midlands metropolitan county and four neighbouring shires, including Shropshire, to share out between them the West Midlands overspill population. Shropshire's contribution was Telford New Town, built on more or less derelict land between Wellington and Ironbridge.

With generous Government support, plenty of jobs available and a high proportion of housing being provided by local authorities, Telford got off to a promising start.

Over the last 10 years the picture has changed dramatically. Telford is now Shropshire's unemployment black spot with a rate of over 20 per cent. Local authority housing has virtually ceased, being replaced by an energetic private sector pressing

unrestrained growth. North Oxford lords and ladies should not be allowed to sabotage this opportunity.

The claims that there has been no forum for debating these issues are ridiculous. The examination in public of the structure plan (1976) and subsequent alterations (1984) and five years' preparation of the local plan, plus another inquiry, provided just such opportunities. What Lord Bullock and company don't like is that they lost the arguments.

The Boundary Commission has come out in support of the city council's boundary proposals - and again this north Oxford group don't like it.

They are asking the Government to reverse these decisions and take away our planning powers. This should be seen for what it is - an anti-democratic response by people whose views have not prevailed in the proper forums of debate. Yours sincerely, ANDREW SMITH, (Chairman, Oxford City Council Planning Committee), 4 Flaxfield Road, Blackbird Leys, Oxford, December 16.

### Leave for parents

From Ms Ruth Evans

Sir, Unfortunately your report (December 5) highlighting the inadequacies of Britain's employment arrangements for working parents did little to convince the Government of the need for action. The European directive on parental leave at the meeting of the Council of Ministers last week.

Britain's obscurity is hard to understand. The concept of parental leave is not new; indeed, nine EEC countries, excluding Britain, already provide some form of parental leave for the majority of their work force. Nor is our record on maternity and

paternity arrangements any better. Our qualifying conditions for maternity pay and leave are so strict that only half of pregnant working women qualify, whilst fathers have no statutory right to leave to care for their children.

The draft EEC parental leave directive, if enacted, would give Britain's working men and women a legal right to three months' paid leave to care for their children up to the age of two (or five in the case of handicapped or adopted children). As such, the directive provides a framework within which childcare can be accepted as a manageable part of a working parent's life rather than a source of crisis.

Employers would benefit from a less anxious work force, and less likelihood of intermittent, disruptive absences.

The social cost of failing to adequately provide for family responsibilities within existing employment conditions can result in a significant wastage of expensive training skills for many women; the 1980 women and employment survey showed that 45 per cent of women who returned to work on a part-time basis returned to a job in a lower occupational category than their last job before childbirth.

It may also restrict the possibility of introducing greater flexibility in job opportunities within the labour market. In West Germany it is estimated that one year contracts may be given to up to 200,000 people currently unemployed when parental leave comes into effect on January 1. This will produce significant savings in the payment of unemployment benefits as well as giving the unemployed valuable work experience.

Yours faithfully, RUTH EVANS, Co-ordinator, The Maternity Alliance, 59-61 Camden High Street, NW1, December 9.

### Bit of a misnomer?

From Lord Thomas of Swynnerton

Sir, On two pages of your issue of December 10 you refer to "old Spanish customs" in Fleet Street, indicating dishonesty and indolence. Most Spaniards work today at least as hard as most Englishmen. They are at least as honest. Perhaps the time has come to discontinue this insulting usage.

Yours faithfully, HUGH THOMAS, House of Lords, December 11.

## ON THIS DAY

DECEMBER 17 1901

Marchese Guglielmo Marconi (1874-1937) was the first man to discover a means of communication between two points without the use of connecting wires. His first experiments were in Italy in 1894 but it was not until he began work in England in 1898 that his system became of practical value. His triumph was the event noted below for its feasibility had been doubted by many scientists who thought that the curvature of the earth would limit wireless telegraphy to about 200 miles.

### WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ACROSS THE ATLANTIC

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ST. JOHNS, DEC. 16.

With reference to the successful transmission of wireless signals across the Atlantic, Signor Marconi authorizes me to state further that the electric signals received by him and his assistants at 12.30, 1.10, and 2.20, St. John's time, on Thursday, and at 1.38 on Friday were distinct and unmistakable. Before he left England he signalled 225 miles between Poldhu and Crookhaven, when the strength of the signals satisfied him that it was possible to send messages at ten times that distance. Hence his coming to Newfoundland, where he has proved that his theory is practically correct. Within four months, by the erection of a large and powerful station here, it would be possible to communicate for commercial purposes between the two hemispheres.

At the request of Signor Marconi, the Governor, Sir C. Boyle, has already cabled the news to Mr. Chamberlain. He is forwarding a further message this morning asking that the fact may be stated to the King, who has always taken so deep an interest in the system.

LATER.

Signor Marconi authorizes me to state that the Anglo-American Telegraph Company's solicitors have given him notice to stop his experiments and remove his appliances from the colony forthwith, otherwise they will obtain an injunction from the Supreme Court to restrain him from further proceeding with his work. The Anglo-American Company enjoys a telegraphic monopoly here of 60 years, of which 48 have now expired. This is likely to prevent Signor Marconi from giving an exhibition to the Governor and Premier to-morrow. If Signor Marconi is prevented by this morning's action from operating here, he will merely remove to Nova Scotia and resume his experiments there.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, DEC. 16.

Most of the New York papers are apparently waiting for irrefragable proof that Signor Marconi has succeeded in obtaining signals from the other side of the Atlantic before commenting on the subject. It is ignored entirely by this morning's papers, although the afternoon journals devote some attention to it. The Evening Post, which, in spite of the National Review, will continue to be quoted by correspondents here as representing the best American opinion, says that there seems hardly the slightest ground for this morning's report. Signor Marconi's success, adding that the published interviews with him only heighten the confidence felt in him as a man of science. It then alludes to the scepticism which attended the first working of the Atlantic cable, and remarks that it is unlikely that Signor Marconi and his assistants are deceived as it was that the operators of the Atlantic cable imagined they got messages from Ireland. So far as can be told from the abstracts printed here, the papers of England and America overlook one interesting circumstance in connection with Signor Marconi's triumph - that is, that both the men who have come into great prominence as inventors in the first year of the new century are Latins. Doubtless the Press of France, Italy, and Spain will have plenty to say with regard to this in connection with Lord Salisbury's reported remark about "decaying races."

### Safe seats in Scotland

From Mr Robin Squire, MP for Hornchurch (Conservative)

Sir, May I gently chide Julian Haywood for his comments last Friday (feature, December 13) that "Of the Tories' 21 Scottish seats only... Dumfries looks safe". He is overstating the case, based on recent Scottish opinion polls, where we are running level second with the Alliance.

Nevertheless, Scotland is but one of the major situations where the Tory Party would actually gain from adopting proportional representation. At the last general election Conservatives attracted 28.4 per cent of the Scottish vote (broadly proportionate to seats won) whilst the Alliance gained eight seats with 24.5 per cent. As usual, the Labour Party was over-represented at the expense of the Alliance.

Quite a modest switch of support between Tories and Liberals/SDP next time could easily result in their respective totals of seats won being reversed, leaving the Scottish Tories to suffer from the usual third-party squeeze. Another Conservative Government would then be scant comfort for any Scottish party friends!

Yours faithfully, ROBIN SQUIRE (Chairman, Conservative Action for Electoral Reform), House of Commons, December 14.

### Second best

From Mr Colin le Messurier

Sir, Wherever can a woman carry her credit card, if not in her handbag together with her cheque book?

A small hole in the card would allow it to be worn on a string round her neck and under her blouse, where it would be less likely to be snatched.

Yours faithfully, COLIN LE MESSURIER, Lingside, Gaviots Way, Gerrards Cross, Buckinghamshire, December 11.







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No.	Company	1985 High	1985 Low	Company	1985 High	1985 Low
1	ELCTRICALS			11	Br Vira	
2	CASE			12	AAV	
3	Atlantic Comp			13	Beckham	
4	Newman			14	Quintess Int	
5	Tunstall Telecom			15	Cook (Wes)	
6	Oxford Insurance			16	BBA	
7	Enrotherm			17	Bridon	
8	Forrest			18	Bibby (Z)	
9	Logica			19	Brown & Tones	
10	Chloride			20	Cope Alisma	
11	INDUSTRIALS A-D					
12	AAV					
13	Beckham					
14	Quintess Int					
15	Cook (Wes)					
16	BBA					
17	Bridon					
18	Bibby (Z)					
19	Brown & Tones					
20	Cope Alisma					
21	UNION					
22	Fisher (Alern)					
23	Reynolds Mac					
24	Reynolds Mac					
25	Pitch Lovell					
26	Lovell (GP)					
27	Bassett Foods					
28	Tate & Lyle					
29	RHM					
30	Park Foods					
31	INDUSTRIALS S-Z					
32	Wedgwood					
33	Watson (R. Kevlin)					
34	Yates					
35	Wood (SW)					
36	Whitman Reave					
37	Spear (WV)					
38	Sterling Ind					
39	Spirax-Sarco					
40	Tomkins (FRI)					

Weekly Dividend						
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in Saturday's newspaper.						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	TOTAL

BRITISH FUNDS						
1985 High Low Stock Price Chgs Ytd % P/E						
1	100	100	100	100	100	100

SHORTS (Under Five Years)						
1985 High Low Stock Price Chgs Ytd % P/E						
1	100	100	100	100	100	100

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS						
1985 High Low Stock Price Chgs Ytd % P/E						
1	100	100	100	100	100	100

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS						
1985 High Low Stock Price Chgs Ytd % P/E						
1	100	100	100	100	100	100

UNDATED						
1985 High Low Stock Price Chgs Ytd % P/E						
1	100	100	100	100	100	100

INDEX-LINKED						
1985 High Low Stock Price Chgs Ytd % P/E						
1	100	100	100	100	100	100

BREWERIES						
1985 High Low Stock Price Chgs Ytd % P/E						
1	100	100	100	100	100	100

BANKS DISCOUNT HP						
1985 High Low Stock Price Chgs Ytd % P/E						
1	100	100	100	100	100	100

ELECTRICALS						
1985 High Low Stock Price Chgs Ytd % P/E						
1	100	100	100	100	100	100

## STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

# Market drifts lower

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Dec 9. Dealings End, Dec 20. Contango Day, Dec 23. Settlement Day, Jan 6.  
\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	Price	Chgs	Ytd %	P/E
445	440	British Steel	445	+	11.9	11.9
440	435	British Steel	440	+	11.9	11.9
435	430	British Steel	435	+	11.9	11.9
430	425	British Steel	430	+	11.9	11.9
425	420	British Steel	425	+	11.9	11.9
420	415	British Steel	420	+	11.9	11.9
415	410	British Steel	415	+	11.9	11.9
410	405	British Steel	410	+	11.9	11.9
405	400	British Steel	405	+	11.9	11.9
400	395	British Steel	400	+	11.9	11.9
395	390	British Steel	395	+	11.9	11.9
390	385	British Steel	390	+	11.9	11.9
385	380	British Steel	385	+	11.9	11.9
380	375	British Steel	380	+	11.9	11.9
375	370	British Steel	375	+	11.9	11.9
370	365	British Steel	370	+	11.9	11.9
365	360	British Steel	365	+	11.9	11.9
360	355	British Steel	360	+	11.9	11.9
355	350	British Steel	355	+	11.9	11.9
350	345	British Steel	350	+	11.9	11.9
345	340	British Steel	345	+	11.9	11.9
340	335	British Steel	340	+	11.9	11.9
335	330	British Steel	335	+	11.9	11.9
330	325	British Steel	330	+	11.9	11.9
325	320	British Steel	325	+	11.9	11.9
320	315	British Steel	320	+	11.9	11.9
315	310	British Steel	315	+	11.9	11.9
310	305	British Steel	310	+	11.9	11.9
305	300	British Steel	305	+	11.9	11.9
300	295	British Steel	300	+	11.9	11.9
295	290	British Steel	295	+	11.9	11.9
290	285	British Steel	290	+	11.9	11.9
285	280	British Steel	285	+	11.9	11.9
280	275	British Steel	280	+	11.9	11.9
275	270	British Steel	275	+	11.9	11.9
270	265	British Steel	270	+	11.9	11.9
265	260	British Steel	265	+	11.9	11.9
260	255	British Steel	260	+	11.9	11.9
255	250	British Steel	255	+	11.9	11.9
250	245	British Steel	250	+	11.9	11.9
245	240	British Steel	245	+	11.9	11.9
240	235	British Steel	240	+	11.9	11.9
235	230	British Steel	235	+	11.9	11.9
230	225	British Steel	230	+	11.9	11.9
225	220	British Steel	225	+	11.9	11.9
220	215	British Steel	220	+	11.9	11.9
215	210	British Steel	215	+	11.9	11.9
210	205	British Steel	210	+	11.9	11.9
205	200	British Steel	205	+	11.9	11.9
200	195	British Steel	200	+	11.9	11.9
195	190	British Steel	195	+	11.9	11.9
190	185	British Steel	190	+	11.9	11.9
185	180	British Steel	185	+	11.9	11.9
180	175	British Steel	180	+	11.9	11.9
175	170	British Steel	175	+	11.9	11.9
170	165	British Steel	170	+	11.9	11.9
165	160	British Steel	165	+	11.9	11.9
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155	150	British Steel	155	+	11.9	11.9
150	145	British Steel	150	+	11.9	11.9
145	140	British Steel	145	+	11.9	11.9
140	135	British Steel	140	+	11.9	11.9
135	130	British Steel	135	+	11.9	11.9
130	125	British Steel	130	+	11.9	11.9
125	120	British Steel	125	+	11.9	11.9
120	115	British Steel	120	+	11.9	11.9
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95	90	British Steel	95	+	11.9	11.9
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65	60	British Steel	65	+	11.9	11.9
60	55	British Steel	60	+	11.9	11.9
55	50	British Steel	55	+	11.9	11.9
50	45	British Steel	50	+	11.9	11.9
45	40	British Steel	45	+	11.9	11.9
40	35	British Steel	40	+	11.9	11.9
35	30	British Steel	35	+	11.9	11.9
30	25	British Steel	30	+	11.9	11.9
25	20	British Steel	25	+	11.9	11.9
20	15	British Steel	20	+	11.9	11.9
15	10	British Steel	15	+	11.9	11.9
10	5	British Steel	10	+	11.9	11.9
5	0	British Steel	5	+	11.9	11.9
0	0	British Steel	0	+	11.9	11.9

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FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

# Applause for Fowler from pensions people

There was an audible sigh of relief in the pensions industry (and in some corners, positive euphoria) when Norman Fowler revealed that the State Earnings Related Pensions Scheme is to be scaled down rather than abolished. Insurance company men skimming through the White Paper were pleased to see that Mr Fowler had listened to their complaints about the original pensions proposals, and had included something for everyone - especially themselves.

At its root, the relief was due to a feeling that this set of reforms might achieve lasting political consensus. If the proposals make it into law, it does indeed seem unlikely that a future government of a different colour would disrupt the entire pensions system yet again to return it to its pre-Fowler condition.

These proposals end the protracted planning blight that has troubled the pensions industry for over a year allowing them to think ahead constructively.

Mr Fowler has bowed to the industry's objection that it could not possibly set up a new pensions system by 1987 to replace Serps.

The reform package requires less reorganization in the occupational schemes and Mr Fowler has in any case given the private sector until 1988 to prepare.

The proposals also remove potential extra costs for the providers of private pensions. There had been fears that a world without Serps would require a central pensions clearing house to handle the new portable pensions and that pension companies would have to pay for this. Now they will not.

The Department of Health and Social Security will handle the administration at its own expense.

Above all, the industry was uncertain that it could provide personal pensions for low-wage earners coming out of Serps at a commercial price. Now it will not have to. The lower-paid people - who benefit most from Serps because of its low costs - are those most likely to stay in the modified scheme. Pension companies can concentrate on selling more profitable (to them) personal pensions to the better paid.

Even the final salary occupational schemes, which might in the end have lost most from the abolition of Serps, should gain something from the new proposals.

The 2 per cent extra to be paid on contracted-out rebates for five years applies equally to occupational and personal schemes. This is effectively a free gift to employers. It may tempt more into offering final salary schemes, although it also applies to money purchase schemes.

Mr Fowler's White Paper shows clearly his commitment to introducing a system of personal portable pensions, while reducing the cost of Serps to the state. This time he appears to have achieved a system which the insurance industry believes it can make work. That is a fairly considerable achievement in itself, whatever else one might think of his plans.

## Your word's your bond - official

History was made in the courts yesterday, when two former British Telecommunications shareholders were successfully sued for reneging on sales of BT shares. The cases were brought by Harvard Securities and appear to create an important precedent.

In the euphoric atmosphere surrounding the flotation of BT shares a year ago, many first-time investors agreed to sell the same shares over the telephone two or three times at successively higher prices, some not realizing that on each occasion they were entering into a binding contract.

The firms accepting such sale orders, usually licensed dealers rather than stockbrokers, have had difficulty in recovering their money.

They lost the difference between the price they agreed on the telephone and the price they had to pay to deliver the BT shares they had sold.

Some investors simply denied the transactions had ever taken place. But, providing the appropriate proofs are available, that avenue has been blocked. Harvard recovered £2,500 yesterday and claims to have further cases worth another £140,000 pending.

It will write to those "clients" pointing out the significance of yesterday's verdicts.

The sums in question are minor: Harvard turned over more than 120 million in BT shares before Christmas last year. This shows that most investors, whether first-time or not, acted honestly.

But an important lesson has been borne in on those who would try to plead ignorance of accepted practice in trading securities over the telephone.

Most leading stockbrokers had quickly taken steps to protect themselves from such chicanery, which is bluntly more trouble than it is worth. They decided to accept instruction only from established clients, or from those who could produce documentary evidence of their entitlement to the securities they were selling.

The episode is also a timely warning to those who are tempted to trade in the grey market, which now regularly springs up before dealers in popular new issues officially begin on the Stock Exchange.

There is no way of knowing whether an individual will be allocated any of the shares at that stage and it is highly risky to sell shares in the hope of receiving an allocation later.

## Westland shareholders have right to know

Now that the politicians have had their big battle for Westland, the company is putting the finishing touches to its deal with Sikorsky and Fiat. But the people who should ultimately determine the fate of Britain's only helicopter company are surely its shareholders.

On Thursday, they are due to be told the full details of the company's performance in the year to September and the plans for ensuring their company's survival. There has never been any doubt about the board's preferred solution, for Westland's reconstruction, but Mr Michael Heseltine did produce an alternative.

What has been glaringly omitted from the debate so far is any reference to figures and if shareholders are to decide on the best option for their company then perhaps they should be given the fullest information on both.

The majority of Westland's shareholders - some 75 per cent - are not the powerful institutions who can afford the occasional investment slip up, but private individuals.

In April, their board was telling them to fight off an £89 million bid from Mr Alan Bristow. A change of heart two months later came too late: Mr Bristow did not like what he had learnt of Westland's finances and walked away. Now the company's shares are suspended at a level which values it at less than £36 million.

In the interim, Westland has acquired a new and immensely able chairman in the shape of Sir John Cuckney, who has no hesitation in publicly challenging the Defence Minister or Lord Weinstock. He has been categorical in his assertion that the link-up with Sikorsky of America is the right answer to Westland's problems.

When it comes to the extraordinary general meeting necessary to approve the reconstruction which arguments. But both the European and the American solutions appeared to involve a near 30 per cent of Westland being sold. Shareholders have a right to know on what terms both sides would be prepared to deal.

They have already seen one boardroom change of heart come too late.

# Ofcom clears new BT charges with warning on future rises

By Jeremy Warner  
Business Correspondent

The Office of Telecommunications yesterday approved last month's increase in telephone charges by British Telecom, but gave a warning that in certain circumstances it would consider seeking changes in the price control rules.

These circumstances included any significant further increase in BT's rate of profits return on capital or "rebalancing" of prices beyond the point justified on economic grounds.

Professor Bryan Carsberg, director-general of telecommunications, said the increase was permissible under BT's licence and that he saw no reason to change the controls yet.

However, he added that the



Professor Carsberg: Local competition to be encouraged

situation would be kept under review and that in certain circumstances he would "consider very carefully the case for seeking an amendment to the

price control rules before the end of the five-year period for which they were first set".

BT recently said it would continue its policy of "rebalancing" tariffs by increasing some prices sharply, notably rentals, local calls and national calls under 35 miles, to offset reductions on long distance calls.

Professor Carsberg said that in deciding on future BT price increases he would take into account:

- The accounting methods used to identify costs attributable to rentals, local calls and long distance calls.

- The extent to which rentals would be cross-subsidized out of call revenues to encourage more subscribers, and thereby increase the value of the network to everyone.

● International comparisons of tariffs and costs.

The Office of Telecommunications would continue to consider what steps can be taken to encourage competition in local services giving particular attention to the potential of new cable television technology, Professor Carsberg said.

British Telecom is reducing its prices on long distance inland and international calls so as to meet competition from Mercury, the Cable and Wireless subsidiary licensed by the Government to challenge the newly privatized corporation's monopoly.

To help to pay for these reductions it is increasing domestic rental charges and local call charges, which are unprofitable at present.

## Industrial output down 0.3% in October

By David Smith  
Economics Correspondent

Industrial production in Britain fell by 0.3 per cent in October, after a revised 1.7 per cent increase in September. The fall was mainly due to a drop in oil production, on a seasonally adjusted basis.

Manufacturing output picked up strongly, rising by 0.8 per cent in October, after a 0.2 per cent September rise. Output in October was boosted by erratically high sugar and beer output, partly offset by a decline in car production.

Officials said that the trend for industrial output was flat. In the latest three months, industrial output was up by 0.5 per cent on the previous three-month period, but manufacturing output was up only 0.2 per cent.

However, large increases are still showing through on comparisons with last year. Industrial output in the August-October period was 5.5 per cent up on a year earlier. After allowing for the depressing effect of the coal strike on output last year, this increase is reduced to 2 per cent.

Manufacturing output in October was 3.4 per cent higher than in October last year.

The strongest sectors in the latest three months were food, drink and tobacco, and textiles and clothing, showing rises in output of 2 per cent compared with the previous three months.

Energy and water supply, up 1.5 per cent, reflected higher oil and coal output.

Oil pulled back overall industrial output in October, despite showing an actual rise in production. This is because North Sea oil output surged in September after the summer shutdown, and the subsequent rise in October was less than allowed for in the seasonal adjustment factors.

## Bell promotion to cost several millions

By William Kay  
City Editor

Guinness, the brewing and retailing group which took over Arthur Bell and Sons in the summer, is planning a multi-million pound advertising campaign for the selling whisky business.

Mr Ernest Saunders, chief executive of Guinness, has asked several leading advertising agencies to present proposals for a campaign in the new year. The budget is understood to run into "several millions".

Bell already spends £3 million a year through the Scottish-based agency, Rex Stewart Associates. That will continue, and Stewart is among those asked to pitch for the new campaign.

This approach closely mirrors Mr Saunders' approach to Guinness advertising. On his appointment in 1981 he scrapped the famous toucan campaign and developed the "Guinness" theme, recently succeeded by the "Guinness Genius" line.

## Improper to stop my return to Lloyd's, says Posgate

By Alison Eadie

Mr Ian Posgate, the suspended Lloyd's underwriter who was so successful he earned the sobriquet "Goldfinger", has issued a statement through his solicitors claiming it would be "improper, unreasonable and unfair" to prevent him from returning to work in the insurance market.

He confirmed that Mr Jeffrey Archer had agreed to act as one of his referees "in a private capacity and not as deputy chairman of the Conservative Party".

Mr Posgate's suspension, imposed through Lloyd's internal disciplinary procedures, runs out on January 8, but he must pass a "fit and proper person" test before being allowed to work again as an underwriter.

He has applied to be the underwriter of Syndicate 162, managed by R. L. Glover, a Lloyd's managing agent.



Ian Posgate: Critical of self-regulation

The statement said that the Lloyd's system of self-regulation could be thought unjust because a man's livelihood was determined by a ruling council which contains persons entitled to vote whose own commercial interests in Lloyd's would be likely to (or they might feel would be likely to) be prejudiced were Mr Posgate to be

permitted to return to active underwriting.

Mr Posgate won many enemies in the insurance market through his refusal to join cartels and his rate-cutting practices.

The statement also said that Mr Posgate would take every measure to persuade Lloyd's and any other body concerned of the impropriety of preventing him from practising in the market.

Mr Posgate was cleared by Lloyd's of charges of misappropriating funds in the Alexander Howden scandal, but he was found guilty of accepting a gift of a Ferrari sports car as an inducement to place business with the Howden group, and of not disclosing his stake on the Banque du Rhone et de la Tamise.

Lord Wilberforce, head of Lloyd's appeals, quashed a sentence of expulsion and imposed two concurrent six-month suspensions.

## Baker Plan inadequate, say debtor countries

From Douglas Tweedale, Montevideo

The Cartagena group of Latin American debtor nations looks likely to make a counter-proposal to the Baker Plan, the United States initiative to deal with the developing countries' debt crisis.

Señor Julio Sanguinetti, president of Uruguay, opening the group's three-day meeting here, said he hoped the foreign and economics ministers of the 11 Cartagena nations "will provide the presidents of Latin America with an instrument with which to strike not in anger but in hope, an instrument that will not be a weapon but a tool with which to build."

Delegates said there was significant agreement among the region's debtors that the Baker Plan, which proposes that commercial and multilateral lending institutions should increase loans to those heavily indebted nations which undertake structural reforms of their economies, is "a positive step, but insufficient to deal with the size of the crisis."

Señor Dante Caputo, Argentine foreign minister, said the tone of the Cartagena response to the Baker Plan would be "strong and serious". Out of the cash flows (to debtor nations) in the two or three years it would take industrial nations to adjust their economies and bring down interest rates.

The main points of such a plan, señor nations' cash flow problems, for compensating for falling prices for the region's principal exports and for financing.

The interest payments which debtor nations would have to make in the next two or three years.

Other delegates said that there was broad agreement that the continued high level of interest rates, the world commodity crisis and rising protectionism on world markets would be the subject of Cartagena group statements.

Several ministers have raised the possibility of a Latin American summit meeting of the region's presidents next year.

Younger aide calls for referral of Argyll bid

By Our Business Correspondent

Distillers appears to be making headway in its campaign to have Argyll's £1.9 billion takeover bid referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission for investigation.

Mr Alex Pollock, Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mr George Younger, the Secretary of State for Scotland, has come out in favour of a reference after meetings with the chairman of both companies.

The stance taken by Mr Pollock, Conservative MP for Moray, is a considerable breakthrough for Distillers.

Scottish Office pressure for a reference would almost certainly swing the decision in favour of Distillers, which is the dominant producer of Scotch whisky.

Mr Pollock said: "Only the MMC can form an objective view of who is better equipped to protect the generic value of this product, which is so dependent on its quality image for its survival and success."

Mr John Connell, the Distillers chairman, has had a number of meetings with Mr George Younger over the last two weeks.

Argyll is expected to dispatch its formal offer document to Distillers shareholders shortly.

## Tax changes 'threaten' UK exports

By Richard Thomson

Tax incentives on capital investment in Britain are among the worst in the industrialized world because of changes introduced in last year's Budget, and this could seriously damage the country's competitive position internationally.

That is the conclusion of a study unveiled yesterday by the Equipment Leasing Association.

The study made by the accountants, Ernst and Whinney also claims that statements made last year by the Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, about changes in tax incentives were misleading.

The survey shows Britain's tax treatment of investment in plant and machinery as third from bottom of a list of nine industrialized countries. Only West Germany and Japan offer worse tax incentives.

In 1982, Britain had one of the most generous tax structures for capital investment. That was destroyed by the change from 100 per cent write-off within one year to 25 per cent of the reducing balance each year.

The EIA claims Mr Lawson's assurance that allowances for plant and machinery in the United Kingdom would be broadly comparable with other countries is not the case.

## Guardian Royal acquires 6.65% stake in Plessey

Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance has 6.65 per cent of the ordinary shares of Plessey, the electronics and defence equipment company which last week rejected a £1.18 billion bid from The General Electric Co.

Guardian Royal, announcing the stake yesterday said it had been buying Plessey shares since July for its own portfolio and for members of pension fund and unit trust schemes. It had bought the shares "purely as an investment" because it considered Plessey shares had been underperforming.

GEC's bid values Plessey shares at around 163p, the offer being a mix of cash and shares. Plessey shares ended the day unchanged at 176p. GEC shares were down 2p at 168p.

## MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS	
FT 100 Index	1100.9 (-5.5)
FT All Share	567.75 (-2.1)
FT Govt Securities	82.85 (-0.30)
FT SE 100	1376.5 (-5.5)
Bargains	21.170
Datagram USM	105.65 (-0.15)
New York	
Dow Jones	1540.70 (+5.50)
Tokyo	
Nikkei Dow	13117.85 (+9.87)
Hong Kong	1728.21 (-7.37)
Hang Seng	240.8 (-1.2)
Australia	
Sydney AO	974.80 (-1.87)
Frankfurt	
Commerzbank	1847.9 (+36.7)
Brussels	
General	886.57 (+19.88)
Paris: CAC	2522.9 (+2.6)
Zurich	
SKA General	483.70 (+2.0)
GOLD	
London fixing	
am \$318.25pm \$318.50	
close \$319.25-\$319.75	(2222.00-2222.50)
New York	
Comex \$320.25	

MAIN PRICE CHANGES	
RISERS	
Chlor	8p +2p
Adam Leisure	13.50p +3p
Airflow Strimline	35p +5p
Microlease	190p +30p
Canning (W)	92p +13p
Utd. Scientific	170p +17p
Newman Inds.	32p +3p
Chloride Group	35p +3p
Commonwealth	6.50p +0.50p
Whitworth's Food	93p +7p
systems Design	84p +5p
Coin Industries	78p +5p
D. J. Scry. Alarm	78p +5p
MS International	83p +4p
Cook WM (Sheff)	78p +5p
Sunlight Electr.	16.50p +1p
Canvermoor	53p +3p
Boston Textile	150p +10p
Burgess Prods.	165p +8p
Minix Holdings	232p +11p
Acorn Computers	43p +2p
FALLERS	
Ldn. & Os. Fights	1.75p -0.75p
Goel Petroleum	48p -14p
Seleciv	8p -2p
HB Etn. Comput.	38p -6p
Bailey (C.F.)	38p -3p
Brown (John)	22p -2p

CURRENCIES	
London:	
£ \$1.477 (+0.0005)	
£ DM 3.828 (+0.0048)	
£ Sfr 3.0380 (+0.0033)	
£ Ind. 127.4 (+0.0088)	
£ Yen 291.38 (+0.21)	
2 Index 78.9 (+0.1)	
New York (Late):	
£ \$1.4770	
£ DM 3.8240	
£ Ind. 127.4 (+0.3)	
ECU 20.60484	
SDR 10.755376	
INTEREST RATES	
London:	
Bank Base: 11 1/4%	
3-month Interbank 11 1/4%-11 1/2%	
3-month eligible bills: buying rate 11 1/4%-1 1/4%	
US:	
Prime Rate 9.50%	
Federal Funds 7 1/4%	
3-month Treasury Bills 6.99-8.97%	
30-year bond price 103 1/2-103 7/8	

## Guinness Peat lifts profits and Arrow bid

Guinness Peat Group yesterday raised the terms of its offer for Britannia Arrow, the fund management and banking group, and announced an increase in pre-tax profits of 67 per cent for the year to September 30.

The rise from £10.5 million to £17.5 million, more than £17 million profit forecast, when GPG first bid for Britannia.

Both the insurance broking and investment banking operations showed increased profits though improved income from associated US companies was wiped out by currency fluctuations.

The offer for Britannia was increased by 10p on both the share and cash options, valuing Britannia shares at 150.6p at Friday's closing prices.

The position was confused by an announcement from Mr Robert Maxwell, the publisher, that he had bought more than one per cent of GPG shares.

Temps, page 17

## IN BRIEF

### GM stalks Logica

General Motors, the American car group, is expected to bid for Logica, the computer software house, GM, which owns Vauxhall in this country, yesterday issued a statement talking about a "possible business combination" between its Electronic Data Systems offshoot and Logica.

The stock market and Logica immediately interpreted the GM announcement as signalling an intended bid approach. Logica shares gained 11p to 145p on the statement. They came to market two years ago at 220p and have since been as high as 445p. But problems on the group's office automation side has hit the shares.

Logica has been the subject of takeover rumours for some time. British Telecom has been rumoured as a likely bidder.

Market report, page 17

### EEC ministers to discuss tin

A rapid solution to the tin crisis, now approaching its third month, hangs on today's meeting in Brussels of European Community finance ministers.

The ministers are due to discuss proposals put to the International Tin Council by banks and metal brokers. The banks' proposals have reduced the proposed funding for the ITC from £550 million to £340 million.

But the banks still insist that their principal be repaid and have dismissed a compromise whereby all parties would share losses.

Tin trading will remain suspended on the London Metal Exchange until Friday, when the exchange is due to review the situation.

### French Kier bid for Abbey fails

French Kier's bid for Abbey, the Dublin householder, failed after Kier received 41.17 per cent acceptances. Of the 36.4 per cent were from Mr Seamus and Mr Patrick Gallagher, members of the controlling family. The chairman of Abbey, Mr Charles Gallagher, voted his near 30 per cent stake against the bid.

Kier is fighting a £113 million bid from CH Beazer, the Bath householder and contractor. Today is the first closing date.

The Edinburgh stockbroker Wishart Brodie & Co will join the stockbroker Laing & Crutchfield, part of Alexander Laing & Crutchfield Holdings, the investment banking division of Mercantile House Group.

### Lift for AE

AE, the automotive component company, lifted profits from £17.3 million to £22.6 million before tax in the year to September 30. Turnover fell from £398 million to £383 million. The final dividend is up from 2.5p to 3p.

Temps, page 17

### Mas premium

Shares of the Malaysian airlines system (Mas) closed at 2.45 ringgits against its issue price of 1.80 ringgits on the first day of listing on the Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange.

A proposed joint venture between Imperial Chemical Industries and Enichem SpA's Enichem Elastomers unit is up to be referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. The companies want to collaborate on vinyl chloride and polyvinyl chloride.

### Property deal

Guest Keen & Nealefields has sold the freehold of its 90,000sq ft London office at 22 Kingsway, near Holborn, for £12.3 million to a consortium put together by Richard Ellis, the estate agent. The Department of the Environment, occupying three floors, has taken a new 25-year lease at a rent of £1.14 million a year.

## Up by more than 28%

NET ASSET VALUE INCREASES FROM £412m TO £804m

	1985 £'000	1984 £'000
Turnover	9,327	7,448
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	2,612	2,028
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation	1,774	1,668
Dividends	626	519
Earnings per Share	27.8p	38.4p
Dividend Cover	2.8 times	32 times

## Hardanger Properties PLC

Copies of the Report and Accounts are available from Hardanger Properties PLC, Messrs House & Church, 100, Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0LP. Worcester 0129 2710 2421.

The Annual General Meeting will be held at the Howard Hotel, Temple Place, The Strand, London WC2R 2PH on 16th January 1986 at 12.00 noon.



**"There is a lot more to go for  
in SGB than in BET."**

FIELDING, NEWSON-SMITH & CO  
Stockbrokers. 5th Dec 1985

**"SGB shareholders should  
hang on."**

INVESTORS CHRONICLE  
13th Dec 1985

**"...the BET offer is an  
inadequate reflection of  
SGB's worth and investors  
should reject the offer."**

BUCKMASTER & MOORE  
Stockbrokers. 5th Dec 1985

We have already reported record results:

- pre-tax profits up 23 per cent for the year ended September 1985.
- record pre-tax profits up by at least 33 per cent for the current year.
- dividends up, first by 19 per cent, then by 33 per cent.

**In the current year, our earnings are forecast to grow at least 40 per cent. We do not believe BET can match this.**

**No wonder more and more experts believe the BET offer is a bad deal. Reject the bid.**

**SGB**

**WE BUILD BUSINESSES**

The Directors of SGB (with the exception of Mr N L Clifford-Jones owing to illness) are the persons responsible for the information contained in this advertisement, although in the case of the information concerning BET Public Limited Company and its subsidiary and associated companies, they are responsible only for its accurate reproduction from published sources. Subject to that, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the Directors of SGB (having taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) the information contained in this advertisement is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information. The Directors of SGB accept responsibility accordingly.



**By Derek Pain and Pam Spooner**

**£5.3m**

good sign for GP. Only time will tell what the institutions will decide, but the issue is far from being a foregone conclusion.

**Gilts**

Stunned by the Government Broker's karate chop to the market late on Friday, when £600 million of extra and unexpected funding instruments were announced, traders succumbed to pre-Christmas listlessness yesterday and the market drifted.

Lungs felt a further ½ point on the return to the field

work on 21st century stocks, backed by a low inflation forecast; shorts dropped by  $\frac{1}{4}$  point.

Sentiment hardly benefited either from the massive money market shortage of £1.1 billion which the authorities revealed. Yet again, the Bank experienced difficulty in taking out the shortage.

The final £326 million of the shortage was only finally taken out by a sale and repurchase agreement negotiated with the

For various reasons yet to be revealed, the market should be long on Thursday. In the meantime, it has to cope with a November PSBR figure, to be announced today, which is expected to show a huge reversal of the favourable October figure.

Marked men like Mike Osborne of Grieson Grant and Jan Laury of Fielding Newson-Smith are still broadly con-

Flash fourth quarter GNP figures are due on Friday, but according to Mike Osborne the figures will be meaningless, since they will reflect the US

Jan Laury is still prepared to forecast a  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent fall in the discount rate between now and the end of January, on the back of the Fed's accommodative stance in the money markets. But the recent pick-up in US producer prices looks ominous. The inflationary implications may curb a policy of sustained

● **ARTHUR LEE & SONS:** For the year to Sept 30, with figures in £000, turnover was 76,607 (64,738), while the pretax profit was 2,897 (1,526). Earnings per share were 7.4p (3.18p). A final dividend of 1.5p (0.9p) is being paid, making a total of 2.2p (1.2p).

dividend of 0.65p (0.54p, restated) is being paid on Feb 10.

● **BRITISH BENZOL:** For the half-year to Sept 30, with figures in £000, turnover was 7,571 (4,791), while the pretax loss was 124 (loss, 522). Losses per share were 0.5p (loss, 2.3p).

● **HARDY & HANSON:** For the 53 weeks to Oct 4, with figures in £000, turnover was 19,619 (17,650), while the pretax profit was 3,425 (7,012). Earnings per share were

● **UNITED SCIENTIFIC HOLDINGS:** For the year to Sept 30, with figures in £000, turnover was 116,024 (120,005), while the pretax profit was 10,114 (12,072). Earnings per share were 11.7p (14.3p). A final dividend of 3.5p is being paid on April 7, making a total of 5.7p (3.5p).

● **BROWN & TAWSE:** For the half-year to Sept 30, with figures in £000, turnover was 51,431 (44,917) while the pretax profit was 2,916

- **SIEBE:** For the half-year to Sept 30, with figures in £000, turnover was 135,946 (102,408), while the pretax profit was 11,015 (6,971). Earnings per share were 22.4p (17.6p). An interim dividend of 4.08p (3.63p) is being paid on April 1.
- **ISIS GROUP:** For the half-year to Sept 30, with figures in £000, turnover was 40,576 (23,340), while the pretax profit was 2,505 (938). An interim dividend of 6p (5p) is being paid on Jan 15.

**ION NOTICE**  
**Government Stock**  
announces that Her Majesty's  
8th December, 1985, and has  
onal amounts as indicated of  
ow:  
**SURRY STOCK, 1992**

**CONVERSION STOCK, 2001**  
**CONVERSION STOCK, 2004**

Stock issued on 13th December,  
months' interest on the next  
able to the relevant Stock.

1 to In this notice is specified  
rule 2 to the Capital Gains Tax  
ed security (under current  
on capital gains on disposals

**BANK OF ENGLAND LONDON**  
13th December, 1985







Page 10 of 10



# 01-837 1350 COMPUTER APPOINTMENTS

## MAJOR COMPUTER OPPORTUNITIES SALES & SOFTWARE

### SYSTEMS ANALYST

#### RETRAIN TO IBM

Company: Long established major IBM user within the City of London.  
Position: Systems Analyst responsible for the development of on-line accounting and financial applications. A professional and confident person who can develop and install systems successfully in a business environment.  
Experience: Upwards of three years experience of important development assignments on any mainframe or minicomputer. A programming background is not essential but a complete understanding of the implications of producing detailed specifications from which programmes can work must be demonstrated. IBM Mainframe experience will be an advantage.  
Benefits: Excellent salary and a fine opportunity to further your career in an environment consisting of the very latest IBM hardware.  
REF: TG 445

CITY. TO £16,000

### SYSTEMS SALES

#### COMP. MANAGER

Company: High profile Micro Computer Manufacturer with a reputation for strong marketing and professional selling.  
Position: Enthusiastic Sales Executives to sell into vertical markets, particularly the financial and multi-national.  
Experience: A minimum of four years successful sales experience in D.P. You will be able to sell 30% in a year, with immediate personal presentation and a detailed report to be shared of the effort.  
Benefits: The above average package offers a successful Sales Executive, by this company, is highly motivated employee benefits and unlimited career potential within an expanding company. A real opportunity for high-fliers.  
REF: TA 392

LONDON. OTE £45-50K

### PROGRAMMERS/SWR PROGRAMMERS

#### ANY COBOL

Company: One of the largest and most successful computer services companies dealing with all hardware groups and commercial business application areas, staffed with competent and dynamic professionals.  
Position: Programmer and Senior Programmer to work on major projects playing an integral part in a small team working from inception to implementation. Analysis and programming will be limited to experience and the time to progress.  
Experience: Programming - 18 mths-2 yrs. Cobol experience, gained on mainframe equipment. Preference will be given to candidates with ICL or IBM background. However, any machine experience will be carefully considered. Swr. Prog. - 2 yrs plus with the emphasis being transfer on ICL or IBM experience.  
Benefits: These opportunities must be carefully considered by candidates with hardware/software experience limited to one or even two users, as in the past this type of person has benefited considerably. Work includes involvement on both client site and in house, and because of the variety of hardware employed and the scope of applications, can lead to fast promotion, higher salaries and a certain prospect of future.  
REF: TT 330

C. LONDON.

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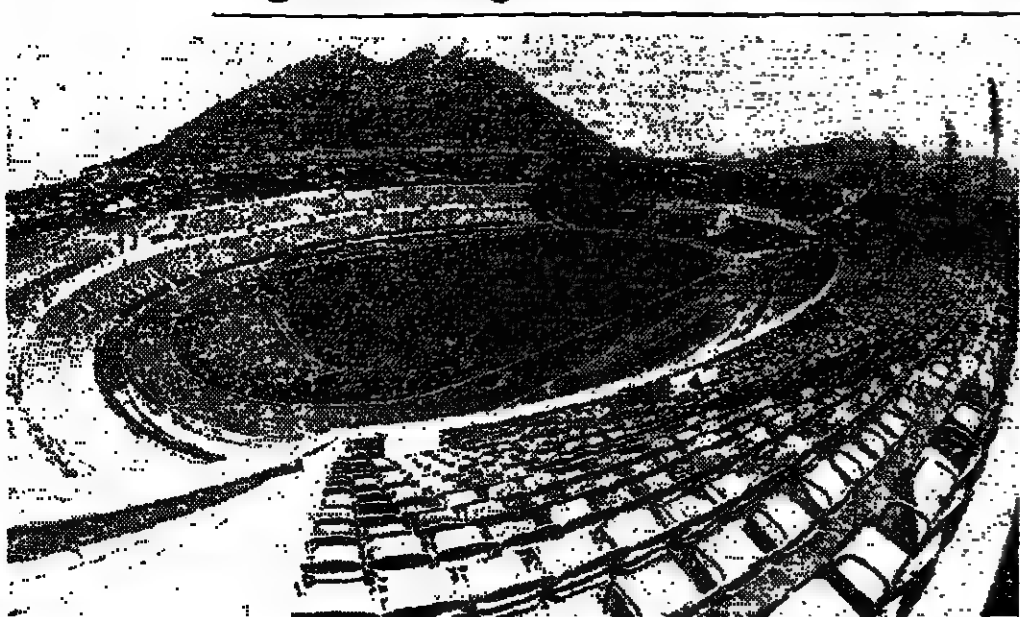
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## England manager needs to befriend the citizens of Monterrey to avoid any animosity



Monterrey's technological stadium, where England play two of their opening games in one of the six groups in Mexico

## Reactions to opponents, venues and climate

TERRY BUTCHER (England defender): "In Bilbao in 1982 we learned to cope with the red hot heat there. If we can get a good start in Monterrey, as we did in Spain, then hopefully the rest of the qualifying games will go well."

RAY WILKINS (England midfielder): "I think we have to be quite pleased with the teams we have drawn. Where you play doesn't really matter too much, conditions are going to be different wherever you are."

"The third qualifying place is there if things don't go quite right early on, but I honestly feel that if we have the right preparation there is no reason why we should not go through."

ZBIGNIEW BONIEK (Poland forward): "For us the venue of our matches will be a bigger problem than the teams we will have to play against."

ALEX FERGUSON (Scotland manager): "Once again we have drawn the short straw. This is the hardest possible group, Denmark was the team we wanted to avoid at all costs."

"After France, I reckon the Danes are the best side in Europe, with West Germany probably next in line. I also understand that Uruguay are currently the form side in South America. So clearly we have it all to do."

HORST KOEPPEL (West Germany team coach): "We drew the most difficult group of all. Even from what was supposed to be the easiest of teams, we drew Denmark, one of the World Cup favourites. Every team can beat the others in this group."

MARTIN O'NEILL (Northern Ireland midfielder): "If you want a nice time and some enjoyable matches, it's a good draw for us. But if you make progress, it's a nasty little group - though not as bad as Scotland's."

BILLY HAMILTON (Northern Ireland forward): "It's a tough group, but it's every player's dream to turn out against Brazil, and take one of their shirts in the drawer."

JORNAL DO BRASIL (Brazilian newspaper): "Brazil is all smiles. Officials, coaches, players, sportswriters and fans are certain of our qualifying for the second round. Now all we need is a team."

ALI BERGAN (Algerian captain): "Against Brazil, we will have to play without an inferiority complex - as we did against West Germany in Spain. Spain has a Mediterranean style close to ours. As for Northern Ireland, they are not that formidable."

JOEL BATTS (French goalkeeper): "I think France would have had a hard time against Canada and Soviet Union if it had been the ice hockey World Cup."

IVAN VUTZOV (Bulgaria manager): "The next world champions will come from South America."

GEORGY BOGNAR (Hungarian winger, after being substituted during his side's 2-0 defeat by Mexico in the final of a tournament there on Saturday): "Never in my life have I felt so bad. I felt as if I had 1,000 needles in my lungs."

## Robson on a diplomatic mission

By Stuart Jones  
Football Correspondent

Bobby Robson must now act as a diplomat as well as England's manager. His principal duty will be to befriend the citizens of Monterrey, who are reported to have been hurt by his statement that their home was the one place he wanted to avoid in Sunday's World Cup draw and the Mexicans in general.

Last summer's tour as much of a public relations exercise as a physical experiment, was an undoubted success. But Robson's comment, understandable in private but unfortunate in public, may have endangered the spirit of harmony and threatened to renew the atmosphere of animosity that existed between England and the local populace during the tournament in 1970.

Sir Alf Ramsey, who took England on a similarly exploratory expedition the previous year, failed to win the affections of either the press or the people in Mexico who his brusque indifference. As a result his side, hailed as "a team of drunks and thieves", lost the support of Guadalajara, their base in the first round.

While the fate of the draw has been cruel to England, and to Scotland, it has been kind to Northern Ireland just as it was in the World Cup draw four years ago. In 1982 the Irish were invited initially to join the hosts in a group that stayed near the beaches on the east coast of Spain.

Next summer, Billy Bingham's party will be staying with the Spaniards again, along with the Brazilians and Algerians, near Guadalajara, where they will play all of their first-round matches.

The temperature in Guadalajara is 75 degrees on average in June, but can rise dramatically. In the 1970 tournament, for example, England walked into an oven that had been turned up to 98 degrees to meet Brazil. At the end of their 1-0 defeat, it was leaked that each of Sir Alf Ramsey's players had lost at least 10lb in weight.

With the number of injuries that Tottenham Hotspur have incurred this season, they can ill-afford to do without any unnecessary absenteeism like that due to suspension. Consequently, Peter Shrews, the manager, is not full of goodwill towards Graham Roberts, Tottenham's lone centre half, who starts a two-match suspension on Saturday which causes him to miss two of the season's most attractive and vital league fixtures, against West Ham United and Chelsea.

It will be the Roberts' second suspension of what has been a disappointing season for him and Tottenham, after what seemed well-founded pre-season optimism when players like Paul Allen and Chris Waddle joined the club, swelling their illustrious ranks still further. Roberts is not the temperamental

type one normally associates with loss of form, but his game has only been true in a couple of cases. He has got to concentrate on the timing of his tackles, and where and when he shouldn't commit himself. And he's got to stop talking to referees and the opposition.

Shrews said that some of the more senior players like Perryman and Clemence had spoken to Roberts about his weakness. "For a boy who was fished out of the Southern League, it's been a terrific achievement to reach international level. But he's got to come to terms with the present situation."

Krman, who scored three goals for Poland in the World Cup qualifying competition, has made the rounds of French football. Still only 30 years old, Abdelkrim Merry, to use his proper name, has been involved in the French football scene for 20 years, among them Bastia, Metz, Tours and Toulouse. He is tall, powerfully built and has over 100 goals to his account in French football.

Dariusz Dziekanowski is the refulgent new star of Polish football. Italian defenders swear by him. Collovat calls him "half phantom, half demon". He is a tall, international, barefoot, says: "He is two footed, sets off from deep

## Group matches

Top two in each group and the four best third-placed teams qualify for second round knock-out phase

MAY 31: Group A: Italy v Bulgaria (Aztec Stadium, Mexico City, noon Mexico time, 7.0pm BST).  
JUNE 1: Group C: France v Canada (Laon, 4.0, 11.0); Group D: Brazil v Spain (Jalisco Stadium, Guadalajara, noon, 7.0pm BST).

JUNE 2: Group A: Argentina v South Korea (Olympic Stadium, Mexico City, noon, 7.0pm BST). Group C: Soviet Union v Hungary (Irapuato, noon, 7.0pm BST). Group D: Poland v Portugal (Technological Stadium, Monterrey, 4.0, 11.0).

JUNE 3: Group B: Mexico v Belgium (Aztec Stadium, Mexico City, noon, 7.0pm BST). Group D: Algeria v Northern Ireland (March Stadium, Guadalajara, noon, 7.0pm BST). Group E: Portugal v Poland (Technological Stadium, Monterrey, 4.0, 11.0).

JUNE 4: Group A: Paraguay v Iraq (Puebla, noon, 7.0pm BST). Group C: West Germany v Uruguay (Queretaro, noon, 7.0pm BST). Group D: Scotland v Denmark (Neza Stadium, Mexico City, 4.0, 11.0).

JUNE 5: Group A: Brazil v Soviet Union (Laon, noon, 7.0pm BST). Group C: Bulgaria v Argentina (Jalisco Stadium, Guadalajara, noon, 7.0pm BST). Group D: England v Morocco (Aztec Stadium, Mexico City, noon, 7.0pm BST).

England, trapped in the humid and smog-ridden air of Bilbao in 1982, could suffer even more severely in six months. Monterrey, described as "The Hell of Mexico", is some 10 degrees hotter and more than 5,000ft lower than any of the other centres. Bobby Robson caused a diplomatic stir last week by calling it "the rough diamond in a collection of gems".

During last summer's tour Robson said that "it would be impossible for a team based in Monterrey to win the World Cup", although he now claims he cannot remember making such a statement. England will stay up in the surrounding mountains and, like the Irish, play all of their three games against Portugal, Morocco, and finally Poland, in Monterrey.

The Scots have not only been thrown into the toughest group, as they were in 1982, but they must also travel between two arenas that are 150 miles away from each other. They will open against Denmark in Nezahualcoyotl.

They will then go west to Queretaro, some three hours away by road, to take on West Germany in the only new stadium built by the Mexicans since 1970, and return to Nezahualcoyotl to meet Uruguay. The one consolation for the Scots is that they should be performing in relatively cool temperatures.

Bingham, who is to take his instructions across the border to Monterrey in New Mexico to prepare for the tournament, sees the draw as "absolutely excellent. I was in Guadalajara two and a half years ago for the World Youth Cup and know it well, so I was hoping we would end up there."

He is looking forward particularly to their closing group fixture, against the golden Brazilians, on June 12. "It will be David against Goliath, but meeting them last gives us plenty of time to warm up. They will allow us to play football and that will give us a chance." The Brazilians disagree.

Mendrado Dias, the president of the Brazilian FA, said: "The group presents no difficulties. I see us following the victorious path we took in 1970." Pele, who led them to glory 15 years ago, said that: "God has begun to help Brazil. The Irish players were less optimistic than their manager."

The best third-placed teams qualify for second round knock-out phase

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## Law Report December 17 1985 House of Lords

## Foreign nationalization law is recognized in England

**Williams & Humbert Ltd v W & H Trade Marks (Jersey) Ltd and Others**  
**Rumasa SA and Others v Multinvest (UK) Ltd and Others**

Before Lord Scarman, Lord Bridge of Harwich, Lord Brandon of Oakbrook, Lord Templeman and Lord Mackay of Clashfern  
 (Speeches read December 12)

Three companies incorporated in Spain, and an English company owned by one of them, were not barred from claiming relief against defendants in the English courts by reason of the fact that by a Spanish law the shares of the Spanish companies had been compulsorily purchased by and vested in nominees of the Spanish state, because the relief claimed was neither an attempt to enforce a foreign law which was penal nor contrary to public policy, and pleadings based on such contentions were therefore disclosed no reasonable defence.

The House of Lords held, dismissing appeals by the defendants, W & H Trade Marks (Jersey) Ltd and six members of the Rumasa family, in the first action; and by the third defendant, Mr Jose Maria Ruiz-Mateos, in the second action, that the House of Lords should not seek to enforce the Spanish law.

Mr Mark Ladd QC, Mr Robert Reid QC and Mr Simon Berry for the defendants in the first action; Mr Mark Littman QC, Mr Robert Reid QC and Mr W. R. Stewart Smith for the third defendant in the second action; Mr C A Brodie QC, Mr Alan Steinfield and Mr Daniel Gernans for the plaintiffs in both actions.

LORD TEMPLEMAN said that by a Spanish law which took effect on June 30, 1983, all the issued shares of Rumasa SA and of its Spanish subsidiaries had been compulsorily acquired by the Spanish Government and control of those companies vested in its representatives. In turn, Rumasa controlled Williams & Humbert Ltd, an English subsidiary.

Those now charged with the management of the Rumasa group claimed in the first action that while the Ruiz-Mateos family controlled Williams & Humbert through Rumasa, the Dry Sack trade mark had been improperly diverted from Williams & Humbert to a company formed in Jersey.

In the second action they alleged that the defendants, while in control of their Spanish subsidiaries, had improperly diverted sums amounting to US \$46 million from one of them.

The defendants having in each case denied the allegations sought to put forward the alternative defence that the plaintiffs' claims represented an attempt to enforce a foreign law which was penal or otherwise contrary to public policy.

## Comptroller-general's power to limit imports of patented product

**Regina v Comptroller-General of Patents Designs & Trade-Marks, Ex parte Gist-Brocades NV and Another**  
**Allen and Hanburys Ltd v Generics (UK) Ltd**

Before Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Diplock, Lord Bridge of Harwich, Lord Brightman and Lord Templeman  
 (Speeches read December 12)

The House of Lords delivered reasons for their decision on July 31 (The Times, August 5) as to the extent of the powers of the Comptroller-General of Patents when settling the terms of a licence of right under section 35(2) of the Patents Act 1949 as applied to new inventions by paragraph 4(2)(c) of Schedule 1 to the Patents Act 1977.

Their Lordships affirmed the order of the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice May, Lord Justice Slade and Lord Justice Lloyd (The Times, June 8, 1985)) in respect of an application to the comptroller-general to settle terms of a licence in respect of Allen & Hanburys Ltd's patent of the drug salbutamol, and affirmed in part the order of the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Goff and Mr Justice Goff (The Times, April 27, 1985)) in respect of Gist-Brocades NV's application for settlement of a licence in respect of Becham Group plc's patent of the drug amoxycillin.

Mr Stephen Gratwick QC, Mr Hugh Ladd QC and Mr David Kitchen QC for Becham; Mr Roger Henderson QC, Mr Antony Watson and Mr Guy Burkill for Allen & Hanburys; Mr Alastair J. D. Wilson QC for Gist-Brocades; Mr Jeremy Lever QC, Mr Nicholas Pumfrey and Mr Richard Haden for Generics; Mr Gerald Patterson for the comptroller-general.

LORD DIPLOCK, in a speech prepared before his death, observed that the Patents Act 1977, which provided that the period of any European patent was to be 20 years instead of the previous 16 years for UK patents, contained provisions dealing with existing patents that were so convoluted as to warrant the description "cryptic".

"New existing patents", those the date of which fell after June 1, 1967, had their period extended automatically from 16 to 20 years, but subject to the condition that licences of right were to be available during the extended period.

The question of immediate concern was whether the comptroller-general had a discretion under the 1977 Act to incorporate in such a licence of right, where the terms were settled by him, a prohibition or limitation upon the importation of the patented article by the applicant

enforced by the English courts or that it would be contrary to public policy to grant the relief sought.

That pleading could be justified if English law abhorred the compulsory acquisition legislation of every other country, or if international law abhorred the compulsory acquisition legislation of all countries.

But, in fact, compulsory acquisition was universally recognized and practised, and in the United Kingdom the courts were bound to accept and enforce any compulsory acquisition authorized by Parliament and to recognize compulsory acquisitions by other governments subject only to limitations for the safeguarding of human rights.

On the other hand, no government had the power to change title to property situated outside its jurisdiction. But that territorial limitation was not relevant to the acquisition of shares in a company incorporated in the acquiring state.

By another (at present absolute) rule, one state would not enforce the revenue and penal laws of another state. It was doubtful whether the Spanish law of June 1983 could properly be described as a penal law for present purposes, but in any event the plaintiffs in either action were not seeking to enforce the Spanish law.

They were seeking to enforce English private law which could be invoked, subject to exceptions not here relevant, by a plaintiff of any nationality against any defendant within the jurisdiction.

The appellants submitted that the plaintiffs constituted attempts by the Spanish Government indirectly to enforce their compulsory acquisition law. But that heretofore submission flew in the face of the distinction established in *Salomon v Salomon & Co Ltd* (1897) AC 22 between an incorporated company's legal entity and its actions, assets, rights and liabilities on one hand, and the individual shareholders and their actions, assets, rights and liabilities on the other.

The English courts would recognize the compulsory acquisition law of a foreign state and would recognize the change of title to property which had come under the control of the foreign state and would recognize the consequences of that change of title as *Aksionarnoye Obshchestvo v M. L. L. v. S. L. L. & Co (1921) 3 KB 532*, and *Princess Paley Olga v. S. L. L. & Co (1929) 1 KB 718*.

The English courts would decline to consider the merits of compulsory acquisition. In their pleadings the appellants sought to attack the motives of the Spanish Government, and to allege oppression and bad faith on their part, in connection with the enactment and implementation of the compulsory acquisition law.

No English judge could properly entertain such an attack launched on a friendly state party to become a member of the EEC, or the present case did not involve

enforcement of a foreign penal law which offended principles of human rights or the enforcement of a title to property conferred by Spanish law to property situated in England. The present actions were actions by English and Spanish companies to recover property to which, according to their pleadings, they had been entitled before the enactment of the Spanish law and to which they remained entitled. The Spanish Government were not parties to any action.

Since no claim for taxes was in issue, the principle that a country could not collect its taxes outside its territories - see *Indian Government v. Taylor* (1955) AC 491 - could not be used to frustrate or contradict the principle that the English courts would recognize the law of a foreign country of compulsory acquisition of assets within that country and would accept and enforce the consequences of that law.

In the present case, those consequences were that the management of the three Spanish companies and their subsidiaries had passed to the representatives of the Spanish Government. The consequences were irrelevant to the plaintiffs' actions and the appellants' attempt to challenge the Spanish law of June 1983 was misconceived.

On the question of jurisdiction, where an application to strike out pleadings involved a prolonged and serious argument the judge should, as a general rule, decline to proceed with the argument unless he was not only harboured doubts about the soundness of the pleading but, in addition, was satisfied that the case would involve the necessity for a trial or the burden of the trial itself.

In the present case, the issues raised on the appeals were more appropriate to be decided as a separate issue under Order 33, rule 3 of the Rules of the Supreme Court than as an application to strike out pleadings under Order 18, rule 19. Nevertheless, no harm had been done.

The application in the Chancery Division by the plaintiffs under Order 18, rule 19, had been heard in open court and both parties had been well apprised of the legal questions involved and had been armed with leading counsel and the appropriate authorities.

In those circumstances, the investigation undertaken by the judge under Order 18, rule 19, had been no different from that which would have been involved at the trial of an issue under Order 33, rule 3, and in either case the time involved would have been the same.

The matter had been fully argued and it sufficed to say that his Lordship agreed with the conclusions reached by the judge and the majority of the Court of Appeal. The appeal should be dismissed with costs.

LORD MACKAY delivered a concurring speech and Lord Scarman, Lord Bridge and Lord Brandon agreed.

Solicitors: Denton Hall & Burgin; Herbert Smith & Co.

section 46(3) from the moment that application was first made to him.

That holding, which did not appear to be restricted to licences of right granted pursuant to paragraph 4(2)(c) of Schedule 1, would be of wide application. It was a question of construction of a domestic statute. It depended in no way on the law of the foreign state which would override it without waiting for the preliminary ruling from the Court of Justice of the European Communities.

It could have consequences during the temporary gap which would not only be unjust but commercially nonsensical.

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Completed applications must be returned within 14 days from the date of this advertisement.

This post is subject to the LMGSC ring fence procedure: with their agreement, it is now being offered on an unrestricted basis. Applications are invited from anyone with appropriate qualifications or experience, but priority will be given to employees of the G.L.C. or MCC's.

## JULIAN HOLY &amp; COMPANY SOUTH KENSINGTON

## COMMERCIAL PROPERTY DEPARTMENT

Requires two go-ahead modern handwriting high calibre property lawyers in this expanding commercial practice.

Two positions are being created, as follows:-  
 1. For a senior Solicitor with ambition & wide experience with personal qualities to handle long hours, and split clients.  
 2. For a more junior person (perhaps a newly qualified solicitor, or young legal executive) with good experience to handle high volume commercial work with some residential conveyancing & possibly long leas.

We stress it is essential for the successful candidate to have personal qualities to be able to handle demanding clients & hardwork. Good legal experience & mental flexibility also a must. The rewards & prospects will be excellent.

Please write to or telephone:-  
 Mr. Julian Holy by High Street  
 44 Curlew Street, London SW1W 6AW  
 01-370 5443

## LAWYER - GRAND TURK

Young Solicitor or Barrister, some experience, to join independent Trust Company of international standing. Interviews London, January.

Apply to:  
 Corlets (Caribbean) Ltd, Old School House, Farmington, Cheltenham, Glos GL54 2N.

## Jail sentence on fine appeal wrong

**Regina v Liverpool Crown Court, Ex parte Baird**

Where a court had to consider, in sentencing an offender, whether to impose a custodial or monetary penalty, the first stage was for the court to determine the matter solely with regard to the gravity of the offence and without regard to that stage to the means of the offender once a decision had been made that a fine should be imposed, then the means of the offender became of critical importance.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court (Lord Justice Watkins, Mr Justice Woolf and Mr Justice Nolan) so held in a decision, given on December 12, 1985, when allowing the defendant's application for certiorari to quash the decision of Liverpool Crown Court (Judge Davies, QC) on October 28, 1985, that he should serve a term of four months' imprisonment and pay a fine of £558 with an alternative, in the event of non-payment of that sum of one day's imprisonment. The crown court's order was made on

the defendant's appeal from the decision of Liverpool Justices on July 22, 1985, to impose fines of £558 together with disqualification for holding a driver's licence for three years in respect of various road traffic offences.

MR JUSTICE NOLAN said that to allow any impression to be gained that the means of an offender, or the lack of them, had determined the issue of the imposition of a custodial or non-custodial penalty, would be intolerable.



# 01-837 0668 LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

## KIRKLEES MAGISTRATES' COURTS COMMITTEE

Recently Qualified?  
Interested in crime and family matters?  
Considered Magistrates' Courts?

**Salary:**  
On appointment, at least £7,368  
After 6 months service £8,176  
After 3 years service (taking all types of courts) £9,651  
Rising by annual increments to £11,361

**Prospects:**  
For a newly qualified lawyer the figures shown represents normal progress as a Court Clerk in the Kirklees area. A talented person can expect to progress faster and, nationally, the achievement of a senior management position (£14,000+) within 4 or 5 years is not rare. The salary of the average Justices' Clerk is about £21,000 p.a. This vacancy arises due to a promotion.

**Location:**  
Bately and Dewsbury Courts are busy and the case-load is varied and testing. The surrounding area has a good stock of urban and rural housing at the lowest prices in the country, the cost of living is also low. The courts are conveniently located for the motorway network and the cities of Bradford, Leeds and Wakefield.

**Interested?**  
Further details may be obtained from Stuart Baker, Assistant Clerk, Town Hall, Dewsbury, West Yorkshire, WF2 8DU. (0924) 488267. Closing date 31st December 1985.

## LINKLATERS & PAINES

### Hong Kong Solicitors

Linklaters & Paines, a major City law firm, have the following opportunities at their Hong Kong office:

- 1) Company Solicitor**  
An able young solicitor is required to undertake general corporate and financial work. Candidates must be able to demonstrate qualities of energy, enthusiasm, intelligence and commitment.
  - 2) Chinese Speaking Solicitor**  
A solicitor fluent in Cantonese and Mandarin is needed to undertake a wide variety of corporate work.
- For both positions, previous relevant experience is desirable but not essential and therefore consideration will be given to recently qualified solicitors.

Salary and benefits will be attractive and commensurate with age and experience.

Please apply with full c.v. quoting reference HK1 to:  
G.B. Sales,  
Linklaters & Paines,  
Barrington House, 59-67 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7JA.

## LINKLATERS & PAINES

## LINKLATERS & PAINES

### Paris Solicitor

Linklaters & Paines wish to recruit a solicitor to undertake international finance and general corporate/commercial work under English law in their Paris office.

Applicants should have a reasonable working knowledge of French and preferably relevant post-admission experience. A good academic record is required and candidates should be able to demonstrate qualities of energy, enthusiasm and commitment. They will be expected to be able to take on substantial responsibility at an early stage, perhaps after a short initial induction period in the Firm's London office.

After an initial two or three year period in Paris, the successful candidate will have the opportunity to transfer to the London office. Salary and benefits will be attractive and commensurate with age and experience.

Please apply with full curriculum vitae, quoting reference P1 to:

G.B. Sales,  
Linklaters & Paines,  
Barrington House, 59-67 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7JA.

## LINKLATERS & PAINES

## CARTWRIGHTS

### GENERAL/COMMERCIAL LITIGATION

We require TWO Solicitors with up to two years' post admission experience to join our busy practice

Newly admitted Solicitors with relevant experience during articles will be considered

Competitive salary dependent upon age and experience

Applications in writing to:

C. L. Eskell  
Cartwrights  
Marsh House  
11 Marsh Street

BRISTOL

## SOLICITOR OR BARRISTER

Employment Law & Industrial Relations Negotiable Salary + Car

As the largest regional Engineering Employers' Association in the country, our employment law and industrial relations advice must be of the highest quality. Not only do we have to analyse existing and new employment legislation, but also translate its implications into clear, practical guidance for our members.

We seek a qualified solicitor or barrister to join our team. He or she must be able to demonstrate a sensitivity for industrial relations and be prepared to work closely with member companies in solving both their employment law and industrial relations problems.

Consequently, two major components of the job are conducting negotiations with a wide variety of manual and staff unions and representing member companies before the Industrial Tribunal.

This challenging opportunity will attract lawyers who see the law as having significant effects on industry and the people who work in it. We shall provide the specialist training to bring your industrial relations knowledge up to a high standard.

In addition to an attractive salary, a car, pension, free medical insurance and relocation expenses are the prime conditions of service offered.

Please write giving brief details only initially to: Dr. C. M. Thomas, OBE, The Chief Executive, Engineering Employers' West Midlands Association, St. James's House, Frederick Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, B15 1JJ.

## BURGES SALMON

BRISTOL

We require a practising member of the Bar willing to qualify as a Solicitor to join our expanding Agricultural Holdings Department. Applicants should be of at least 7 years call to the Bar. This is a unique and challenging opportunity enabling the successful candidate to utilise his/her advocacy skills throughout the country in a specialised area of the law.

Applicants should write to: Burges Salmon, Narrow Quay House, Prince Street, Bristol BS1 4AH. (Ref: HACD or JAFB) (Tel: 0272 276567).

## WATSON MARSHAL

require young admitted person to assist them in dealing with domestic and commercial conveyancing (especially lease work) and probate.

The successful applicant will require minimum supervision. Please write with C.V. to Ref. M.R.S.

235 King Street London W6 9LP

COMPANY COMMERCIAL SOLICITOR  
We are seeking a young person to assist in dealing with domestic and commercial conveyancing (especially lease work) and probate. The successful applicant will require minimum supervision. Please write with C.V. to Ref. M.R.S.

## DAVIES ARNOLD COOPER

Due to continued expansion we have the following vacancies for applicants with a good academic record, enthusiasm and a willingness to work hard.

### COMMERCIAL LITIGATORS

There are a number of positions for litigation solicitors of 2 years or more experience. The workload is interesting and varied with an emphasis on insurance and reinsurance matters. The successful applicants will be capable of handling a caseload without supervision and working as a member of a team.

### PERSONAL INJURY LITIGATION

We require experienced personal injury litigators capable of handling a volume of cases without supervision. The work is mainly on behalf of Defendants in claims arising out of Employers Liability, Public Liability and Road Traffic matters. Whilst the bulk of the caseload will comprise personal injury litigation there will be opportunities for the successful applicants to undertake other types of work should they wish to do so.

### COMMERCIAL CONVEYANCING

There are openings for senior and junior commercial conveyancers. The workload involves substantial transactions which are varied and demanding. For the senior position the successful applicant will be capable of handling a series of transactions without supervision. On occasions it will be necessary for the successful applicant to work as part of a team.

### COMPANY/COMMERCIAL

Due to the continued expansion of our Company Commercial Department, we now require a further experienced assistant solicitor to undertake a variety of work. The workload is interesting and demanding involving both public and private companies. Applicants will be considered from recently qualified solicitors or those about to qualify.

The successful applicants will receive a remuneration package which we believe to be above average in addition to which, there are excellent career prospects in a rapidly expanding firm.

If you are interested in any of the above positions, please send a full CV to:

Davies, Arnold & Cooper  
12, Bridlewell Place, London EC4V 6AD,  
marked for the Attention of  
Sharon Pearl for the Litigation Post,  
Anthony Harris for the Conveyancing Post  
and Andrew Britton for the Company/Commercial post

## DISTRICT SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT ARTICLED CLERK

£5,670 to £6,375 per annum inclusive

Applications are invited for this post which affords an excellent opportunity to obtain practical experience in the legal work of a local authority, including advising. The appointment is on a two-year fixed-term contract and applicants should have passed the Final Examination. Consideration will be given to candidates who have passed at least five papers in the Law Society's Final Examination and reached the minimum standard in the other two.

An application form and further details may be obtained from the District Personnel Officer, 323 High Street, Epping (Telephone Epping 77344 Ext 2101).

Please quote Ref: S/TEMP/1. Closing date: 8th January 1986

## Epping Forest District Council

## MEDICO-LEGAL

Leading specialists seek two assistant solicitors for their expanding Litigation Department. We offer an excellent opportunity to specialise in all aspects of substantial high-quality medico-legal and institutional work, including High Court medical negligence actions, disciplinary and other tribunals, crime and libel; with scope, and requirement, for advocacy and travel throughout the United Kingdom. Recently admitted solicitors with plenty of commonsense, and a resilient sense of humour, are particularly invited to apply. Replies, with CV, to

Mr G. A. M. Holland, Hampsons,  
33 Henriette Street, London WC2E 8NH.

## Masons GENERAL LITIGATION

We are a twenty-four partner practice with offices in London, Hong Kong and Leatherhead. We undertake work in many fields of law and now wish to strengthen the services we provide in Commercial Litigation. In particular we are seeking recruits with experience in Employment Law of Property Litigation, which are rapidly expanding areas of our practice.

Applicants will need to be of at least two years qualification. The work is varied and challenging and prospects are excellent for suitable candidates.

We offer competitive salaries and benefits that reflect the potential offered by these appointments.

Please write with a comprehensive curriculum vitae to:

Mr C. L. Warren-Smith  
Partnership Secretary  
Masons  
10 Fleet Street  
London EC4Y 1BA

## NEW YEAR - NEW PARTNERSHIP

Are your partnership ambitions frustrated?

Have your efforts gone unrewarded?

Well thought, new London practice, that has more quality work than it can handle, urgently seeks qualified persons of high calibre and experience in the following fields:  
(1) Commercial Property with development emphasis.  
(2) Company/Commercial.  
(3) Specialist areas.  
Immediate partnership prospects and earnings related remuneration. Apply in confidence with CV Box 1307 M, The Times

## COMPANY LAWYERS

We are looking for intelligent, self-motivated and hard-working lawyers to join a busy team in our fast expanding Company department.

Applicants should be between 25 and 28, have a good academic background, with 2 to 3 years experience as a solicitor, preferably with a City firm.

The variety of work is stimulating and demanding, involving client contact at Board level; and the rewards, professionally and financially, are very attractive.

Career prospects are excellent.

If you would like to find out more, please write sending a complete CV to Michael Charteris-Black, 14 Dominion Street, London EC2M 2RJ.

## SIMMONS & SIMMONS

## International Finance

As a major City of London solicitors' practice with overseas offices in the United States, Europe and the Middle East, we welcome approaches from those interested in making a career with us in the expanding field of international finance.

Currently we have openings for those interested in working on a wide variety of international banking and capital markets transactions, many of which involve the development of new financing techniques.

Work of this nature is demanding but rewarding. A good academic record, imagination and ability to communicate effectively and to assume responsibility for complex transactions are essential requirements. Foreign travel is frequently necessary.

We can offer a stimulating career in a friendly environment, with competitive salary and benefits and excellent prospects. Whenever you qualified (or if you are about to qualify), if you believe that you have the necessary qualities and would like to know more about us and our work, please write, in confidence, with a full curriculum vitae to Christopher Walford, 9 Cheapside, London EC2V 6AD.

## ALLEN & OVERY

## Commercial Management

### Petro-Chem Contracting

We are one of the leading petro-chemical/process engineering contractors with active onshore and offshore projects.

In response to an increasing work-load, we are now strengthening our Commercial Department which provides contract support at all stages from pre-qualification to settlement of final account.

We require a professional who has had commercial experience with a contractor, preferably in our industry and certainly in a multi-discipline environment. Experience will have included negotiating contracts, project finance, risk assessment, liaising with Banks for bonds and guarantees, and post contract support.

Reporting directly to the Commercial Manager, this is a key role in the acquisition and successful execution of contracts and the ideal candidate, who is likely to be under 40 and professionally qualified, must have the personal qualities to successfully represent the Company at all levels. Accordingly, worldwide business travel can occur at short notice.

If you are interested in this first-class career opportunity, then please send a detailed c.v., that includes current remuneration, or telephone for an application form to:-

Peter Stoner, Recruitment Manager,  
Humphreys and Glasgow Limited,  
Chestergate House, 253 Vauxhall Bridge Road,  
London SW1V 1HD. Telephone:- 01-828 1234 ext. 2123.



ENGINEERING THE FUTURE

## PRIVATE CLIENT WORK

Freshfields are looking for an able lawyer to join their busy Private Client Department. The work is demanding, varied and rewarding with an increasingly commercial and international content, complementing the Department's estate planning/capital taxation practice.

This is a challenging opportunity for a lawyer with ability, energy and personality, anxious to develop his or her career in this side of the practice.

Applicants should write, in confidence, giving personal details and quoting T/PC 100 - David Rance, Freshfields, Grindall House, 253 Newgate Street, London EC1A 7LH.

## FRESHFIELDS

### ADVOCATE

Newly admitted Solicitor with training towards advocacy required for extremely busy expanding litigation practice based in W1. Good salary & prospects. Contact Mr Barker on 01-437 2551.

NEWLY ADMITTED SOLICITOR - London/County, vacancies in all areas, £12,000-14,000, Court Appointments, 01-437 0000.  
RAIL CHAMBERS, London City Law and Justice, 01-437 0000, 5007/5008.  
FRESH LIST of Country vacancies at selection from £7,000 to £25,000. Cheapside & Partners 01-605 9571.

### FREEDMAN & CO.

1. A recently qualified commercial litigation solicitor, and
2. An articled clerk.

If you are ambitious, enthusiastic and hardworking, we can offer you a unique career with excellent prospects in our thriving specialist practice. Apply with C.V. to:

VICTORIA RUSSELL,  
24-27 Thayer Street, London,  
W1M 5LJ  
marking envelope "Private".











